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2 November 1983

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'BUNGLING' PUTS DEFENSE PROJECTS BEHIND SCHEDULE

Sydney THE AUSTRALIAN in English 7 Sep 83 p 3

[Article by Brian Hill]

[Text]

SOME of the country's most vital defence projects are up to five years behind schedule because of poor bureaucratic management, late deliveries and inadequate co-ordination.

The projects include the construction of a communications centre in Darwin, the building and testing of minehunter catamarans for the navy, the construction of one navy ship and the replenishment of another.

Details are provided in the report of the Commonwealth Auditor-General, tabled yesterday in Parliament.

The Auditor-General has found that a claim for \$218,135 against the Department of Defence was prematurely paid by the regional finance office in Sydney in 1980 before approval had been given.

The premature payment was a breach of the Audit Act and finance regulations, the Auditor-General claims.

Criticism is levelled at delays and cost increases associated with a contract to build a new ship for the navy, HMAS Success.

The contract was signed in 1979 and provided for delivery by last July at \$68.4 million based on 1978 prices.

The Auditor-General says: "Latest estimates indicate the ship will be completed approximately three years later than previously provided for in the 1979 ship construction contract."

"In six years, the approved project costs have increased

by \$114.1 million to \$187.3 million.

"Audit is unable to state with certainty the extent of the real cost increase.

"Delays and other difficulties with the project have occurred with significant cost and time implications.

"Audit recognises that some delays were outside the control of the department and the contractor, for example industrial disputes and the unavailability of labor.

"Audit has not sought to apportion responsibility for controllable delays and other difficulties between the department and the contractor or to measure the ultimate financial effect.

"Audit considers that the department did not allocate sufficient or appropriately skilled resources to a major project that it knew would be complex and where the risks were clearly recognised in respect of such fundamental issues as design, production control and quality assurance.

"It would appear from the responses given to audit representations that the department would handle future builds of this kind differently."

The Auditor-General also criticised Department of Defence tender procedures.

He emphasised that tender specifications needed to be "accurate and sufficiently detailed to enable tenderers to submit responses that will enable the best selection to be made in a timely and cost-effective manner and ultimately enable an effective contract to be negotiated."

His report added: "Audit considers that in three cases examined the department did not issue tender specifications which ensured, as far as was possible, that an effective contract would be negotiated thus assisting the achievement of technical performance objectives, on time and within cost."

Specific examples included:
MINEHUNTER catamarans:
"The need for a specialised facility for construction of glass-reinforced plastic hulls was identified in 1975.

"It was the department's intention that the cost of the facility be met by the shipbuilder and reflected in the cost of the hulls but no explicit provision was included in the project cost or timing.

"This omission effectively delayed the project by 12 months and led to a significant underestimation of the project cost."

HUMPTY Doo Transmitting Station, Darwin: "Investigation of the site selected for the facilities and antennae farm did not identify that the site was subject to flooding, wet soil conditions, lightning strikes and rat infestations. The disclosed cost of rectifying these problems was an additional \$100,000.

"The lack of design investigation resulted in the air conditioning system being inadequate for its assigned task.

"Audit was unable to quantify the cost of this deficiency but noted the significant potential cost and defence capability implications of inadequate air conditioning on the sensitive and expensive trans-

mitting equipment."

MOBILE Radio Terminals, (Hiport/Medport): "A USA military specification invoked by the contract had been amended by the USA authorities prior to the Australian contract being let and a test procedure which the Army intended would apply to Hiport/Medport had been deleted. The amendment was not noted until two years after the contract was signed, resulting in a lower level of confidence in the adequacy of equipment.

"The department considered it to be more cost-effective to accept the risk associated with not testing the equipment rather than incur possible additional costs (estimated by the contractor at \$2 million) and further delays (6-12 months).

"The original project did not include such support equipment as trailer-mounted generators to power the Hiport/Medport terminals, trucks to carry the terminals and pull the trailer-mounted generators and various items of government furnished equipment for the RAAF's terminals.

"If not for slippage in the project, the department would have had terminals worth approximately \$17 million which could not be powered or moved without affecting other equipment on issue to the units receiving Hiport/Medport terminals.

"The additional cost for this essential support equipment was estimated at \$0.7 million (June 1978) for generators and trailers plus an unspecified amount for trucks."

USSR SAID TO HAVE HAND IN NUCLEAR, DAM PROTESTS

Sydney THE AUSTRALIAN in English 2 Sep 83 p 3

[Text] RUSSIA is inspiring and partly funding protests like those over the Tasmanian dam and Roxby Downs, and the anti-uranium campaign in general, a nuclear scientist claimed yesterday.

The object of the exercise, according to the senior lecturer in nuclear engineering at the University of NSW, Dr Leslie Kemeny, is to retard Australia's economic development.

Dr Kemeny said in Sydney: "There are names known to me of people who have spent time in the Soviet Union and who have been trained especially for this kind of disruption."

And in Perth, the leader of the West Australian Opposition, Mr O'Connor, warned that the conservation movement had been taken over by "ratbag" elements.

He said the Roxby Downs protest was a forerunner of what could be expected in Western Australia.

Linked

Dr Kemeny, who is also a consultant to the Australian Atomic Energy Commission, said there were in Australia left-wing elements "whose task it is to excite ecological and environmental issues in order to slow down the development of this country".

"And it's not only in the field of nuclear energy and uranium mining," he said. "I

think the Tasmanian dam issue is closely linked with this. There are people who have been trained overseas to make inroads into every dubious or politically-loaded question in Australia to suit their own ends.

"I suggest that the dam issue in Tasmania has had a certain amount of money channelled into it from those who do not wish to see cheap energy in this country.

"The main impact of all this commenced in 1959-71 when the world realised the massive uranium resources of this country. It was also realised that if the will was present in this country to develop these — including uranium enrichment — Australia could build a nuclear fuel element industry and could control world markets in the same way as OPEC controls petroleum prices.

"And that would not serve the interests of our international competitors.

"This process is still going on. I feel there is a very strong subtle element creeping in through our churches, especially the United Church and certain branches of the Roman Catholic Church."

Dr Kemeny said there was evidence suggesting that anti-nuclear protesters who had at various times camped outside the nuclear research establishment at Lucas Heights, Sydney, had been "slipped pocket-money" by leftist elements.

He said the Aboriginal question and arguments over mining on so-called sacred sites were being used as part of a concerted campaign.

"The ecological issue, the Aboriginal issue, the uranium mining issue, the nuclear-free zones issue, are all being correlated as a left-wing attack against development — of which uranium mining and export would be the first.

"I analytically and professionally know that whether we export uranium or not has nothing to do with the nuclear proliferation program. In fact, the more that our uranium producers, abiding by Australian safeguard regulations, sell overseas, the less the possibility of overt diversion of nuclear materials."

Mr O'Connor, a former premier of Western Australia, called on rank-and-file conservationists to bring their organisations into line or disassociate themselves from the Roxby protest.

"The anti-job brigade who were conspicuous in Tasmania are reportedly also present in South Australia," he said.

"And they can be expected in Western Australia with the same arrogant disregard of the law, of the democratic process and of the rights of other people."

Mr O'Connor said an anti-development "hit list" had already been drawn up for the State.

WA TO ISSUE STRATEGY PLAN FOR IRON-ORE INDUSTRY

Perth THE WEST AUSTRALIAN in English 2 Sep 83 p 4

[Article by Peter Alford]

[Text]

THE STATE Government has decided to prepare an overall strategy plan for the development of the Pilbara iron-ore industry.

The Government plans to have a White Paper ready by the end of the year covering policies for safeguarding the State's export position, steel industry trends, prospects for local processing and for the development of new mining areas.

Preparation of the paper will involve extensive consultation between the resources development and mines departments, the mining companies and international customers, particularly the Japanese.

The Minister for Economic Development, Mr Bryce, is expected to announce the commissioning of the White Paper in Parliament this month.

Studies

Most of the information necessary for preparing the strategy plan is already available from two studies commissioned by the O'Connor government last year.

A study by international consultants Booth, Connell, Hatch on the development of the Pilbara industry to the year 2000 was commissioned last October and completed several

Another study by the US based Arthur D. Little on pelletisation, with particular reference to the use of North West Shelf gas, is also finished.

They have been referred to the mining companies for further comment.

Public

A government official said this week that it had been impossible to make the studies public because the companies had made a mass of commercially confidential material available to the consultants.

The main Japanese contribution will be made during a visit to Perth—probably in October—by a delegation of steel-mill officials.

A group of senior Japanese steel men will be in WA this weekend for what has been described as a "courtesy visit."

The highest ranking member is Mr Hiroshi Saito, newly appointed vice-president of Nippon Steel and another is the tough, outspoken Mr T. Imai, also of Nippon Steel.

As a result of a recent turnover of senior executives in Japan, the visit will be the first official opportunity for introductions between some of them, the mining company chiefs and the State Government.

The group is scheduled to arrive in Perth today, having already met the Prime Minister, Mr Hawke, and his deputy, Mr Bowen.

A meeting with the Premier, Mr Burke, has been arranged for this afternoon and the group will fly to the Pilbara on Saturday.

OVERSEAS BORROWING KEEPS BALANCE OF PAYMENTS IN BLACK

Sydney THE SYDNEY MORNING HERALD in English 13 Sep 83 p 18

[Article by John Short]

[Text]

Australia's balance of payments continued in the black in August — but only because of a \$452 million overseas borrowing by the Commonwealth Government, according to figures released by the Bureau of Statistics yesterday.

The figures show that exports rose by 2 per cent in August — from \$1,936 million in July to \$1,972 million — while imports jumped a hefty 13 per cent — from \$1,791 million in July to \$2,030 million.

This produced a balance of trade deficit of \$58 million — compared with a trade surplus in the previous month of \$145 million.

After a deficit on the net invisibles account of \$507 million — this resulted in a current account deficit of \$565 million. The net invisibles and current account deficits in July were \$510 million and \$565 million respectively.

Capital inflow on the Government account totalled \$471 million in August, compared with an outflow of \$76 million in July. The great bulk of this inflow was \$452 million from the proceeds of the latest Commonwealth borrowing in the United States.

Despite a 13 per cent fall in private capital inflow during the month — from \$557 million in July to \$485 million — Australia turned in a balance of payments surplus of \$391 million in August. A balance of payments surplus of \$117 million was recorded in July.

Rural and non-rural exports each rose by 2 per cent in August, with all broad rural commodity groups contributing to this increase except wool. Exports of wool fell 45 per cent in the month.

In the non-rural exports area, strong rises were recorded in the coal and "other mineral fuel" exports, with increases of 25 per cent and 50 per cent respectively being recorded. A fall of 45 per cent in metals exports was also recorded in August.

Surprisingly, the major contributing factor to the 13 per cent increase in imports during August was 32 per cent jump in machinery and transport equipment items.

Large increases in machinery and transport equipment imports generally accompany a private capital boom — which is the opposite of what is presently occurring in Australia.

Australia's official reserve assets jumped \$301 million last month to \$11,169 million, significantly higher than the \$120 million increase in July.

The rise was also in sharp contrast to the \$59 million fall in August 1982, which dragged the country's reserves down to a comparatively modest \$6,711 million.

The big jump in reserves since that time occurred mainly in the last four months of 1982 and reflected a strong inflow of funds into Australian fixed interest securities.

According to the Reserve Bank, once the effect of exchange rate movements and changes in the gold price are excluded, reserves increased by \$365 million last month.

AUSTRALIA

BRIEFS

PROSECUTION OF FOREIGN SPIES--The federal attorney general, Senator Evans, has indicated that his government would prosecute foreign spies found operating in Australia no matter who they work for. During question time in the Senate today, the attorney general said no foreign intelligence organization was allowed to conduct covert activities on Australian soil. Senator Evans said his government would consider prosecuting anybody who breached Commonwealth law without fear or favor, whoever they might be. [Text] [BK071022 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0830 GMT 7 Oct 83]

ASIO FUTURE--The Australian Capital Territory branch of the Labor Party is to hold a special meeting to discuss the future of the Australian Security and Intelligence Organization [ASIO] and other security and intelligence forces in Australia. The president of the branch, Mr Mark Robinson, said today the resolutions proposed included one calling for the abolition of ASIO. Another supported the call by the South Australian branch for a special Australian Labor Party national conference to discuss the issue. Mr Robinson said that press and other revelations of the outrageous conduct of ASIO had provoked great concern among Labor Party members. In particular, there was anger at revelations that ASIO had systematically passed on to the United States Central Intelligence Agency damaging information about Australian citizens. [Text] [BK071017 Melbourne Overseas Services in English 0830 GMT 7 Oct 83]

ARAB LEAGUE OFFICE--The prime minister, Mr Hawke, has told Australia's Jewish community that the Arab League will have to follow clear guidelines if it is permitted to establish an office in Australia. Mr Hawke's comments followed last week's policy statement by the government that it would consider allowing an Arab League office and permit unofficial contact with the Palestine Liberation Organization at ambassadorial level. The president of the Executive Council of Australian Jewry, Mr (Ezi Liebler), says the prime minister has assured him that any Arab League office would have to guarantee it would not engage in any boycott activities against Israel or firms trading with Israel or Australian citizens. [Text] [BK101019 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0430 GMT 10 Oct 83]

MILITARY PROJECTS WITH PHILIPPINES SUSPENDED--The federal minister for defense support, Mr Howe, has suspended two military projects with the Philippines because of the political turbulence there. A spokesman for the minister said the decision highlighted the inadequacy of the guidelines available to Mr Howe on foreign military deals. He said because the guidelines

were not specific enough in cases of civil insurrection, Mr Howe would seek agreement from the prime minister, Mr Hawke, and other ministers on new guidelines. Two officials were to have inspected gun mounts for possible refurbishing under Australia's defense cooperation program with the Philippines. However, their trip has been suspended as has a technology transfer project to manufacture explosive propellants in the Philippines. [Text] [BK100949 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0430 GMT 10 Oct 83]

HAYDEN ON TALKS WITH SRV--Australia's foreign minister, Mr Hayden, has said that a member of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations--ASEAN--has proposed a conference with Vietnam on Kampuchea. Mr Hayden first mentioned the possibility of such a conference during his visit to the United Nations last week, but he did not say who had initiated the idea. Addressing parliament in Canberra today after his return from New York, Mr Hayden still would not say which ASEAN member had put forward the idea. However he said it was an example of what he called the growing flexibility in the search for a solution to the Kampuchean conflict. Mr Hayden said the proposal had been put to the Vietnamese foreign minister, Mr Nguyen Co Thach, in New York, and the Australian participation in such a conference had been recommended. Radio Australia's Canberra correspondent, Ted Knez, says Vietnamese officials expect Mr Thach to visit Australia in December for talks with Mr Hayden. [Text] [BK111309 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 1100 GMT 11 Oct 83]

SOVIET TRADE DELEGATION--Reports from Moscow say a senior Soviet Government official is expected to lead a trade delegation to Australia next year. A correspondent in the Soviet capital says the delegations' visit is understood to have been agreed to during trade talks currently being held between Australia and the Soviet Union in Moscow. The talks are the first between the two countries since the previous Australian Government imposed trade sanctions in protest against the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan. Australian sources at the talks are quoted as saying the delegation will be led by one of the Soviet Union's four deputy foreign trade ministers. The delegation is expected to visit Australia early next year. [Text] [BK110809 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0430 GMT 11 Oct 83]

FISHING TREATY WITH PNG--A TORRES Strait fishing treaty, negotiations for which began in 1975, was given final approval yesterday by the Queensland Government. The Primary Industries Minister, Mr Ahern, said last night that State Cabinet had approved legislation validating the treaty between Australia and Papua New Guinea. He said final agreement between Canberra and Queensland had been negotiated by him and he had completed final details with Papua New Guinea during a recent trip to Port Moresby. The proposed legislation would now be discussed with Torres Strait Islanders. Queensland and federal officers would be involved. Mr Ahern said the legislation provided a seabed jurisdiction line, below which Queensland would be principally responsible. Papua New Guinea would be responsible north of the line. The line would run east-west, passing just to the north of the central group of islands. Mr Ahern said that when the legislation was passed, it would provide for management of fisheries and a sharing of resources between Papua New Guinea and Australia. [Peter Morley] [Brisbane THE COURIER-MAIL in English 6 Sep 83 p 3]

ENVOY TO ISRAEL--AUSTRALIA'S new ambassador to Israel is a career diplomat, Dr Robert Merrillees. He will succeed Mr David Goss who has been ambassador since 1980. Dr Merrillees will take up his appointment in December. He has previously served in London, Beirut, New York and Phnom Penh. [Sydney THE AUSTRALIAN in English 2 Sep 83 p 3]

CSO: 4200/6006

BURMA

RADIO KAWTHULAY REPORTS ON COMBAT ACTIVITY

BK181441 (Clandestine) Radio Kawthulay in Burmese to Burma 0430 GMT 18 Oct 83

[Text] Battle Area No 1, 1st Brigade, Thaton District are battle news: On 26 June 1983, our troops attacked enemy troops in (Kreme) village. Two villagers were wounded in the crossfire. On 3 July, an enemy intelligence officer was killed when our unit attacked the enemy troops stationed in (Nohtode) village. On 3 August, two enemy soldiers were wounded when our unit went to attack them in (Mepawta) village. On 10 August, an enemy soldier was killed and two others were wounded as a result of an attack conducted by our unit in (Nohtode) village. On 29 August, Pha Luyaw [no further identification given] came to (Kawyin) village and held a meeting. While the enemies were holding the meeting, our forces from (Muatko) village opened fire at enemy's militias. As a result, three from the enemy's side were killed and another member was wounded. A villager and Pha Luyaw were also wounded. Among the dead was a leader, it was learned.

At about 1630 on 13 September, as a result of our attack a clash occurred between our unit and Council Chairman U Tin from the enemy's side in (Thategon) village. U Tin was shot dead by our unit. Documents and records were seized from the council chairman. On 18 September, our unit attacked the enemy in (Pha Klaw Phokhi). On 26 September, three enemy soldiers were hit by our mines during the search for the brigade's headquarters by the 9th Light Infantry Regiment. One of those hit by the mines was killed and the two others were seriously injured. At about 0600 on 28 September, our unit opened fire at an enemy mercenary unit in (Tawklawta).

Battle Area No 4, 10th Battalion, Megui-Tavoy Area battle news: On 10 September, five members from the enemy's side were killed and one was wounded when our unit attacked the enemy in (Mintha) village. On 17 September, the enemy captured our officer, Ne Kay, in (Klepho) village. On the same day, our unit attacked the enemy in (Tegwet), wounding an enemy military helper. On 18 September, the enemy captured one of our men in (Thawmahti) village. On the same day, the enemy captured our corporal in (Take) village and beat him to death. On 20 September, an enemy soldier was wounded when our unit opened fire in (Wapaw) village. On 26 September, our units attacked the enemy troops in (Myitta) and (Payawkwai) villages. On 27 September, one of our members was killed by our own mines. On the same day, our unit attacked the enemy in

(Yeku) village. On 29 September, our unit attacked the enemy in (Pechal) village, killing an enemy lance corporal and wounding seven others. During this battle, 1 G-2, 283 rounds of ammunition, 3 sets of equipment [preceding word given in English], 2 knapsacks and 15 magazines were seized by our unit from the enemy. On 4 October, our unit attacked an enemy secondary unit in (Myitta). One of our members was wounded during this battle, while the enemy casualties is still yet unknown. On 5 October, our unit again attacked the enemy in (Myitta).

Battle Area No 6, 7th Brigade, Pa-an District area battle news: On 2 October, at 1430, our military column No 1, No 101 Special Battalion and defense forces jointly attacked the enemy troops in (Lakya-Tipawki). The enemy's entire unit stationed in (Lakya) fled during this battle. A pistol and some materials were seized from the enemy by our forces.

CSO: 4211/4

BRIEFS

SEPTEMBER PEOPLE'S ARMY ATTACKS--On 8 September, a small People's Army unit ambushed an enemy transport vehicle near (Ponta) on Keng Tung-Ta-Kaw road, killing four enemy soldiers and wounding three others. Three carbines and one G-3 were seized from the enemy. On 28 September, a small People's Army unit attacked enemy troops while they were advancing to capture (Pyintaung Ywahaung) and (Sitpyan Ywahuang). During the attack, which took place near Chipwe, north-east of Myitkyina, an enemy soldier was killed and two others were wounded. [Text] [BK150818 (Clandestine) Voice of the People of Burma in Burmese 0030 GMT 15 Oct 83]

PEOPLE'S ARMY ACTIVITIES 22-23 SEP--On 22 September, a guerrilla attack by a small unit of the People's Army at (Mwenawng), (?Mong Ye) region, killed one mercenary lieutenant from the 2d company of the military government's mercenary 5th Infantry Regiment. The following day, on 23 September, mines planted by the people on the range near Yangkawng killed one mercenary lieutenant of the 1st Infantry Regiment and one mercenary corporal of the 5th Infantry Regiment. [Text] [BK160949 (Clandestine) Voice of the People of Burma in Burmese 0030 GMT 16 Oct 83]

CSO: 4211/4

SCIENTISTS DISAGREE ON REFORESTATION TECHNIQUES

Natural Reforestation Recommended

Jakarta KOMPAS in Indonesian 1 Sep 83 pp 1, 9

[Text] Prof Dr Engr Otto Soemarwoto feels that reforestation projects are unnecessary, are a waste of money, and are of doubtful success. Reforestation can be a natural process that does not require the expenditure of manpower or funds, and the funds that are used could be put to better use in creating new jobs outside the agricultural sector.

These opinions were expressed by the professor, who is the director of the Ecology Institute at Padjadjaran University in Bandung, before participants in a panel discussion of reforestation and afforestation on Wednesday at the Manggala Wanabakti building.

Prof Soemarwoto said that the reforestation projects now being carried out have a negative effect on hydrological functions because breaking the soil results in erosion. The rate of erosion will decrease after the plants are 3 to 5 years old, provided the plants grow. Experience shows that the success rate of reforestation projects is very low, he said.

Soemarwoto said that to avoid wasting money, reforestation projects should be discontinued and the rehabilitation of damaged forests should be left to nature. He noted that according to the succession theory, denuded land will eventually regain its forest cover, and added that it was important that the land be guarded against degradation by man and animal and against fire.

In terms of the hydrological function of land, he feels that natural reforestation is better and faster than artificial reforestation. By way of example, he said that fields of alang-alang grass perform a hydrological function in retaining water and preventing erosion, and if the fields are not cut back they will develop into brushland and continue to perform a satisfactory hydrological function.

Land Hunger

Otto Soemarwoto said that the idea of creating jobs for village residents by using commercially-raised plants for reforestation was not practicable. Also, forest jobs absorb a limited number of workers since it is a long time between harvests and productivity is low. This situation can be seen in the teak forests of Java. The people here have a low standard of living and in some areas there is chronic hunger.

In addition, workers on reforestation and pine tapping projects receive low wages. The farmers' hunger for land cannot be eliminated or reduced by reforestation projects, and this is why the forests on Java are being damaged. Land hunger exists because there are a large number of farmers but only a limited supply of land, and the amount of land available is steadily diminishing.

Land hunger also exists outside Java but here it is caused by the low carrying capacity (infertility) of the soil. The people are forced to resort to shifting agriculture, and the growth of the population compels them to return to their original fields more frequently. Consequently, fields that have been abandoned are unable to regain their forest cover before they are worked again. "This too is a symptom of land hunger," the ecologist said.

He added that reforestation projects cannot provide an adequate number of jobs and also reduce the amount of land available to farmers, since the projects are carried out on land that is being illegally worked by farmers. Reforestation increases land hunger, has a low success rate, and has a negative effect on hydrological functions, he said.

Employment

According to the professor, land hunger must be eliminated if forest degradation is to be prevented and natural reforestation is to occur. Land hunger can be eliminated by creating jobs for village people in sectors other than agriculture. Of course this will require capital, education and training, but it can be done by converting funds that have been budgeted for reforestation projects and using them for rural development projects instead.

Outside Java the rural development projects can be used to absorb workers in various kinds of construction projects and in the construction of settlements for nomadic farmers. This will raise the standard of living in rural communities and, hopefully, keep the people from damaging the forests any further.

As regards the use of fuel by the rural population, it would be best to convert from firewood to some kind of energy intensive fuel, such as kerosene, electricity or gas.

Production Forests

Soemarwoto said that reforestation projects have two objectives, namely, the improvement of the hydrological functions of forests and the production of

wood. Presidential Instruction No 8 of 1978 deals with the subject of forest rehabilitation (reforestation) and afforestation that is carried out for the purpose of improving hydrological functions. Government funds are provided for these activities.

However, some current reforestation projects are being carried out to develop production forests rather than protected forests, and funds for this purpose are being appropriated on the basis of the cited presidential instruction. According to Soemarwoto, the presidential instruction does not apply to the reforestation of production forests, and this should be the responsibility of the forest services of regional government or of the companies that will establish industries around the reforested area.

Although the improvement of forest hydrology is one of the aims in the reforestation of production forests, when this presidential instruction is used as the authority for appropriating funds then these funds become a government subsidy for this type of reforestation project. "If the subsidy goes to a forest service then the matter is of no great importance, but if it goes to a state or private company then the matter should be reviewed," he said.

At the present time pine seedlings are being widely used in reforestation projects and acacia and eucalyptus seedlings are beginning to be used. The harvested crop is used by the pulp and paper industry.

Natural Reforestation Too Slow

Jakarta KOMPAS in Indonesian 5 Sep 83 pp 1, 9

[Text] Afforestation and reforestation cannot be left to nature. It is essential that these projects be carried out immediately because the year 2000, when Indonesia will need more dams and reservoirs, is rapidly approaching. Water containment facilities, such as dams and reservoirs, are of great benefit to society and quick action must be taken to safeguard them through water conservation projects, that is, through afforestation and reforestation projects.

These views were expressed on Saturday by Engr Mardjono Notodihardjo, the head of the Indonesian Hydraulic Engineers Association (HATHI).

He said that if optimal benefit was to be derived from the rivers, then afforestation projects would have to be carried out. "If afforestation and reforestation projects are not carried out immediately then the rivers will be damaged and a water crisis will occur before the year 2000," he said.

Mardjono, who has predicted a water crisis in the year 2000, was responding to opinions voiced by the ecologist Prof Dr Engr Otto Soemarwoto. According to Prof Soemarwoto, afforestation and reforestation programs should not be carried out. The programs are a waste of money and the process should be left to nature. "Let afforestation occur by natural processes," the professor says. The failure of a large number of afforestation and reforestation projects prompted the professor to express his views on this subject.

Too Short a Time

Mardjono, who also is head of the Planning Bureau of the Department of Public Works, does not share the opinion that afforestation should be left to nature. He notes that the year 2000 is just 17 years away and feels that this is too short a time for a program of natural afforestation. By that time a crisis can affect the rivers whose waters are being used, and that crisis will be most severe on the densely populated island of Java.

Mardjono said that we should not be frustrated by indications that the afforestation and reforestation program has been a failure. Unlike dam and reservoir construction projects, afforestation and reforestation projects are not physical projects. And as nonphysical projects their success cannot be measured by using the criteria that are applied to physical projects. The afforestation and reforestation program places emphasis on the role [of the projects?] and [their benefit to?] society. "It is not society's fault if the role [of the projects?] and [their benefit to?] society are not emphasized enough," he said. Several preconditions must be strengthened so that the role [of the projects?] and [their benefit to?] society will become obvious and the program will succeed.

He added that it is incontestable that dams and reservoirs are of great benefit to society. Noting that the Jatiluhur dam serves the Jakarta area and the Karangates-Seloredjo-Wlingi-Widas dam serves the Surabaya area, he said that these two reservoirs make an unlimited contribution to public welfare by providing drinking water, water for irrigation, flood control and electrical power in both urban and rural areas.

Transfer of Funds

Regarding the plan to transfer afforestation and reforestation funds, Mardjono feels the funds should be used for civil engineering works that contribute to water conservation. He says that we have mastered the technology required to build both large and small dams and reservoirs, and that if the funds are used for civil engineering works we will be able to compete against time in reaching the year 2000. The afforestation program would be tied into the construction of dams and reservoirs if the funds are used for this purpose, he said.

Regarding the concern that shallowing and silting will reduce the useful life of reservoirs, Mardjono feels that this will not be a major problem. He noted that the program for the conservation of water resources and the control of erosion through the terracing of pilot tracts on mountain slopes in upstream areas has been a success, and mentioned Penawangan in the Citanduy Watershed Development Zone (Citanduy PWS), Campaga in the Cimanuk PWS and Poncokusumo in the Brantas PWS as examples of places where pilot tracts had been successfully used for river control. He also pointed out that the pilot tract program has now been separated from the water conservation and civil engineering program.

Mardjono said that he felt that the PWS projects should be given the assignment of safeguarding dams and reservoirs. He also said that the pilot tract program for the conservation of water resources was pioneered by the PWS projects and that control of the program should be restored to them. He added that the PWS projects no longer handle the pilot tract program because it has been integrated with the afforestation program, and noted that the afforestation program has had many failures.

5458

CSO: 4213/3

DAILY COMMENTS ON ASEAN TIES WITH AUSTRALIA

BK171419 Jakarta INDONESIA TIMES in English 12 Oct 83 p 2

[Editorial: "ASEAN Countries To Review Relations With Australia?"]

[Text] The Australian Labour Government, unlike the previous Australian Liberal Government, did not co-sponsor the draft resolution on Kampuchea sponsored by the ASEAN countries at the current United Nations General Assembly's session. But the Australian foreign minister, Bill Hayden, stressed in the Assembly that Australia would vote for the resolution. A few days ago, Australian Prime Minister Bob Hawke reiterated that Australia would vote for the resolution.

Reacting to his new Australian stand, some press published statements attributed to some ASEAN foreign ministers that ASEAN would review its relations with Australia.

It would be right to say that the ASEAN foreign ministers were a little disappointed at the Australian stand--naturally also a bit critical. But on the whole it will be an exaggeration to say that ASEAN countries would appraise its relations with Australia.

ASEAN has grown to be a mature organisation. It is not based on emotion but on reality, facts and figures. Good relations and mutual economic and trade cooperation and relations with neighbouring Australia is [as published] essential for development of the ASEAN countries and for the resilience of its members and the region itself. Indonesia attaches great importance to friendly relations, economic and trade cooperation with Australia and scientific and technological assistance from Australia. We are not to harm this cooperation and relationship with Australia simply because of the lack of co-sponsorship by Australia toward the draft resolution. Therefore we welcome the information with ANTARA obtained from the Foreign Ministry's source that Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja had never given any sign to review Indonesia's relations with Australia while he was in New York to attend the United Nations General Assembly session.

On his return from New York a few days ago, Foreign Minister Dhanabalan of Singapore stated to the Singaporean press that "We all are very disappointed over the Australian foreign minister's statement to the United Nations"...but

It was too early yet to say if Australia's stand on Kampuchea, including its refusal to co-sponsor the ASEAN draft resolution, would affect long term ASEAN-Australian relations but for the moment the ASEAN leaders had decided to postpone the ASEAN-Australian dialogue session originally due to have taken place in Canberra on October 24. According to Dhanabalan, the question of ASEAN-Australian relations would be discussed at the ASEAN foreign ministers meeting at Jakarta next month. It is known that the meeting will be held on the 6th of November, 1983.

It may be recalled that in his address to the United Nations' 38th General Assembly, Australian Foreign Minister Bill Hayden said that Australia favoured a political solution in Kampuchea and called on foreign forces to withdraw, but unlike the previous Australian foreign minister, he did not condemn the Vietnamese aggression and neither did he co-sponsor the ASEAN draft resolution.

It is our sincere hope that the meeting of the ASEAN foreign ministers next month should consider the Australian stand as a minor discord in the major field of cooperation economic and trade relations, aid and assistance.

GSO: 4200/94

FARM CREDIT DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM EASILY MANIPULATED

Jakarta KOMPAS in Indonesian 1 Sep 83 pp 1, 12

[Text] The present system for the distribution of mass credit is very weak and can be easily manipulated, and it will be difficult to eliminate the problem of delinquent loans unless changes are made in the system.

According to information supplied to a KOMPAS reporter by a bank official on Wednesday, Bank Rakyat Indonesia (BRI) has practically no control over the people who issue the credit. The bank must rely on the honesty of the village officials and leaders who select the farmers that receive credit.

"The credit registration ledgers are turned over to the village officials and this gives them almost complete control in selecting the people who become clients of the BRI," the source said.

And if there is any delay the village officials often charge the BRI with impeding the government's program to increase food production. Consequently, BRI staff are always trying to accelerate the credit distribution process.

As a result the BRI's role is reduced almost to that of a cashier disbursing credit and it has no control over the parties receiving the credit. And the whole thing is against the principles of banking because the matter of feasibility is never taken into account.

Further, the village leaders who are so active in arranging for credit either disappear or pretend they know nothing about the matter when the times comes to repay the loans, particularly if there is evidence of malfeasance on their part.

These actions by village leaders show that they are teaching farmers to apply for credit but not to repay it, and this is especially true in cases where it is known that village officials are participating in credit manipulation schemes. These actions set a bad example for honest farmers in that they are encouraged to hold back on the repayment of their loans or even to participate in malfeasance.

Involvement of Village Officials

Evidence that some village officials have unpraiseworthy attitudes is found in the fact that some 88,000 village officials and village leaders were involved in the manipulation of mass credit as of June 1983. Credit delinquencies resulting from this manipulation totaled Rp 10 billion. In 1981 arrears in the repayment of credit totaled Rp 9.7 billion but at that time there were 96,000 village officials involved in credit manipulation schemes.

According to data obtained from the credit arrears operation--which operation was authorized by Presidential Instruction No 10 of 1981 (Inpres 10/81)--village officials in almost every province have been involved in malfeasance, with West Java providing the worst example. In West Java some 42,000 village officials, or almost 50 percent of all village officials, were involved in credit manipulation and their arrears totaled Rp 6 billion, or 55 percent of the total arrears for which village officials were responsible.

According to our source, the dimensions of the malfeasance in West Java is due to the fact that a "minor-league Mafia" is operating in several areas there. By way of example, he said that a secretary of the Inpres 10/81 credit arrears collection team had diverted to his personal use installment payments made by delinquent borrowers. This person has not been arrested and still works for the government. The incident occurred in the Cianjur district of West Java.

In addition to the village officials, as of June 1983 there were 2,328,671 delinquent farmers whose arrears totaled Rp 56.759 billion. These totals are down from June 1981 when 2,550,989 farmers owed Rp 99.75 billion.

The number of government employees who were delinquent in repaying credit totaled 38,658 persons as of June 1983, and the amount in arrears came to Rp 3.9 billion. Two years earlier 40,000 government employees had arrears totaling Rp 4 billion.

There were also 3,500 BRI employees who engaged in credit manipulation and who owe a total of Rp 795 million. Two years earlier the figures were 6,900 employees and Rp 1.3 billion.

Teachers and members of the armed forces also engaged in credit manipulation: 8,665 teachers have arrears totaling Rp 382 million and 2,800 members of the armed forces have arrears totaling Rp 234 million.

Fictitious Credits

Village officials usually manipulate the credit process by inventing the name of a credit recipient and using the credit themselves. Then when the loan goes into default, the recipient is nowhere to be found. The BRI itself does not know the people whose names appear on the credit applications, but investigation usually reveals malfeasance on the part of village officials. Unfortunately, there are still a number of regional governments that do not want to take legal action against their village officials.

Village officials frequently recommend persons who are not farmers for credit, and thereby create another form of fictitious credit. The BRI has to trust the village officials and abide by their wishes, but later the bank finds out that the recipients had no right to receive the credit. This is how teachers, government employees, members of the armed forces and even BRI staff come to be charged with credit arrears under a mass credit program for farmers.

One reason that the accounts of farmers become delinquent is the attitude taken by the farmers toward the credit. Many farmers look on the credit as a command credit, that is, they take out the credit not because they need it but because they feel the government requires them to take it out. And consequently they do not feel obliged to repay the loan.

Farmers also become delinquent when they sell the fertilizer and pesticide purchased with their BRI loan instead of using it on their crops. When the time comes to repay the loan they are unable to do so because of the diminished production of their own fields.

In the case of fishermen, delays in the repayment of credit often are caused by the fact that government fish markets are not yet operating. These markets will buy the catch of a fisherman and then deduct the installment payment on his loan from the amount paid to him. However, in the absence of the government fish markets the fishermen sell their catch directly to merchants and as a result are slow in making their installment payments.

A More Selective Approach

On the basis of this experience, the bank official said, the present credit system must be changed. If it is not changed the system will continue to be manipulated and the credit itself will not be used efficiently and will not reach its intended target.

The time has come to adopt the type of credit system that is commonly used in banking circles. The BRI must be more selective in providing credit and must deal directly with the farmer client. It will be a slower system in several respects but it also will be more on target. Later the BRI will not have to go out and look for farmer clients but the farmers who want credit will come to the BRI and apply for the amount they need. There will be a direct dialogue between the bank and the farmer and it will be unnecessary to go through the village government or any other apparatus.

The bank official said that farmers have come to recognize the need for the new planting system and therefore there should be no concern that they will not buy fertilizer. They are also aware of the five activities that are necessary for successful farming, namely, selection of quality seed, tilling the land, irrigation, use of fertilizer and pest control. And because of this awareness it will no longer be necessary to pursue farmers to get them to take credit. If they need credit they will come to the BRI and apply for it.

"The farmers themselves will decide how much credit they need, and the amount will not have to be the same as the amount in the packet established by the government. Farmers are shrewd, and they know how much they need," he said.

If this system is adopted the BRI will develop a general rural credit for village communities and an integrated farming credit for farmers. The system will teach farmers to be circumspect in their use of credit and not to expect help from the government without some effort on their own part.

There is no need for concern that production will drop off since the farmers want to increase production too, however, it is important that the marketing system be improved so that farmers will know the best places to sell their produce. And as for the credit system itself, credit is just one of the forms of support that are available and there is no need to force it on anyone, the bank official said.

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CSO: 4213/3

OIL EXPORTS OF FOREIGN CONTRACTORS TO BE COORDINATED

Jakarta KOMPAS in Indonesian 1 Sep 83 pp 1, 9

[Text] President Suharto has instructed Joedo Sumbono, Pertamina's executive director, to coordinate all exports of Indonesian oil to ensure that a uniform price structure is maintained. The chief of state issued the instruction at Merdeka Palace on Tuesday.

Following his meeting with the chief of state, Joedo Sumbono told reporters that: "Experience indicates that a lot of Indonesian oil is reaching the spot market. Measures must be taken to ensure that Indonesian oil does not compete with Indonesian oil."

Pertamina does not control all of the oil produced in Indonesia. Foreign contractors control some of the oil they produce and they sell this oil on foreign markets. Joedo Sumbono said there was a difference between the price Indonesia charges for its oil and the price on the spot market.

When asked if the contractors would want to be coordinated, Joedo Sumbono said, "In the short run, well, yes, the affairs of each can be handled separately. But in the long run they will have to be regulated and coordinated."

Caltex

In response to a question about the production sharing negotiations with Caltex, Joedo Sumbono said that the negotiations could not be completed in 1 or 2 weeks because, in addition to production sharing, a number of very complex problems were being discussed.

He said that the matter of assets was one such problem, and noted that a clause in the work contract stipulated that all assets brought in from abroad would automatically become the property of Indonesia when the contract expired.

The work contract with Stanvac in South Sumatra involves similar problems, he said. This contract will expire on 27 November.

He said that he was not prepared to comment further on the negotiations between Pertamina and Caltex since the negotiations are still underway.

Indonesia (Pertamina) first signed a work contract with PT Caltex Pasific Indonesia on 25 September 1963. The contract took effect on 28 November 1963 and was valid for a period of 20 years in areas in which Caltex was then operating. On 9 August 1971 the government agreed to convert the work contract to a production sharing contract, and the term of this contract is from 28 November 1963 to 9 August 2001.

However, it was felt that the terms of the production sharing contract should be renegotiated in order to make the contract more profitable for the government. In these negotiations the Indonesian team is led by Engr Sutan Asin, Pertamina's director for exploration and production, and the Caltex team is headed by W.W. Messick, the president of Amoseas. Amoseas is the parent corporation of Caltex and is based in the United States.

The production sharing contract now in effect between Caltex and Pertamina gives Indonesia 85 percent and Caltex 15 percent. This contract expires in November.

LNG Carriers

In response to a question about the transportation of liquefied natural gas (LNG) to South Korea, Joedo Sumbono said that on the basis of a cost, insurance and freight agreement, Indonesia, as the seller, is responsible for transporting the LNG to the port of destination.

He said that the Indonesian government has decided that it will not purchase new LNG carriers because of the large investment required. Its policy at this time is to lease the carriers.

When asked where LNG carriers could be leased, Joedo Sumbono replied, "If you just go to Singapore you will find many idle carriers there. All that is required is to pick out the best ones."

A contract for the sale of 2 million tons of LNG a year by Indonesia to South Korea was signed on 12 August of this year. The contract has a term of 20 years and it will begin to be implemented at the end of 1986.

November Dedication

Joedo Sumbono reported to the president on the preparations being made to complete the Balikpapan refinery and on the completion of repairs on the B, C and D trains at the Bontang LNG refinery. The B train caught fire on 14 April of this year. The C train is operating now and the D train will be operating in November.

President Suharto will inspect the trains at the Bontang refinery and will dedicate the Balikpapan refinery in November.

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CSO: 4213/3

ANTI-ILLITERACY DRIVE PRODUCES RESULTS

Jakarta KOMPAS in Indonesian 1 Sep 83 p 6

[Text] Some 10 million Indonesians in the 7-44 age group are illiterate. KOMPAS arrived at this figure using data from the 1980 census and from the anti-illiteracy drive that was carried out during the Third 5-Year Plan (PELITA III).

According to the 1930 population census, 17,296,135 Indonesians are illiterate and women make up the majority (11,240,289) of this total. But of this total 5,125,221 persons succeeded in overcoming their illiteracy during the first 4 years of PELITA III, including 2,804,637 people who completed packet A of the group study program (A1 through A10). It is expected that instruction can be given to 2,874,779 persons during the fifth year of PELITA III.

Drs Widarso, the head of the 1983 International Literacy Day Committee, has issued a press release which states that the high rate of illiteracy in Indonesia is due to the fast pace of population growth. In addition, primary schools cannot accomodate all children in the 7-12 age group and those children who drop out of the first and second grades of primary school soon lose their ability to read and write because they do not receive continuous supervision.

In order to over come this problem, during PELITA IV an opportunity will be provided to 8 million illiterates and primary school dropouts to attend packet A group-study programs, family welfare group-study programs, community vocational education group-study programs, and also business group-study programs.

During this fifth year of PELITA III the packet A group-study program will be upgraded and renamed the primary education group-study program and occupational training will become part of the program. The Latin alphabet and arithmetic will be taught. Instruction also will be given in basic business skills to help the participants find employment.

Literacy Day

According to the press release, the first International Literacy Day was commemorated on 8 September 1966 and was intended as an answer to the increase

in illiteracy throughout the world. In 1950 there were 700 million adult illiterates in a world population of 1,578 million (43.3 percent), and 10 years later there were 735 million adult illiterates in a world population of 1,869 million. During the 10-year period the number of illiterates increased by 35 million although the percentage declined slightly.

In view of the high rate of illiteracy, the United Nations, in its resolution number 1677 (XVI) of 18 December 1961, asked UNESCO to draft a consideration of the problem of illiteracy throughout the world. And in resolution number 1710 (XVI) of the UN General Assembly, which dealt with the decade of development, the United Nations emphasized the importance of taking action to eliminate illiteracy, hunger, and diseases that affect the productivity of peoples in the less developed countries.

An international conference of ministers of education meeting in Tehran from 8 to 19 September 1965 recommended to UNESCO that first priority be given to an anti-illiteracy drive by all UN members. And in 1966 the UNESCO general assembly, in resolution number 1441, declared that 8 September would be recognized as International Literacy Day. The resolution urged all UNESCO members, both developed countries and (especially) countries whose populations were largely illiterate, to commemorate the day each year.

Blitar

Drs Widarso noted that the theme for this year's National Literacy Day is "Upgrade and Integrate Primary Education and Occupational Training."

He said that this theme was chosen for the same reasons that education is being made compulsory next year, and also because the anti-illiteracy campaign has a functional connection to the upgrading of occupational training.

He added that Blitar has been chosen as the center for anti-illiteracy activities because the area has some 196,000 illiterates in a population of 600,000 and a large-scale effort is needed to handle the problem. Also, both the regional government and the local people are determined to carry out an anti-illiteracy program. Last year a village in Blitar won the packet A competition that was held in connection with National Education Day. This village has been asked to participate in the international anti-illiteracy competition.

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CSO: 4213/3

BRIEFS

RELATIONS WITH AUSTRALIA--Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja has never given any sign to review Indonesia's relations with Australia while he was in New York to attend the UN General Assembly. A source at the Foreign Ministry in Jakarta Monday was commenting on rumors in Bangkok press recently on Australia's stand to refuse its appointment as cosponsor of a resolution on Kampuchea in the 38th UN General Assembly. The rumors in the Bangkok press could be wrongly interpreted and create (?undesirabilities), the sources said. Minister Mokhtar did not give any sign to review Indonesia's relations with any foreign country in view of Australia's stand on the issue, it added. [Text] [BK111111 Jakarta International Service in English 0800 GMT 11 Oct 83]

MINES MINISTER VISITS AUSTRALIA--Minister of Mines and Energy Subroto has invited Australia to join the newly established Association of Tin Producing Countries, or ATPC. Minister Subroto extended the invitation during a round of talks with Prime Minister Bob Hawke and other senior ministers in a 2-day visit to Canberra. The minister says that the object of his visit is to overcome Australia's misgivings that the ATPC might jeopardize the International Tin Agreement, or ITA. The ATPC, formed in Bangkok on 10 September, has six members, namely Indonesia, Malaysia, Thailand, Bolivia, Nigeria, and Zaire. The Indonesian and Australian ministers have discussed the question of the Timor Gap, a section of the seabed boundary between Indonesia and Australia south of East Timor which has not yet been demarcated. The area has assumed new importance since Australian drilling tests struck oil recently at Jabiru No. 1 well about 200 km west of the Timor Gap. Dr Subroto says he sees no major obstacles to be overcome in the boundary question, although there are problems of technicalities. [Text] [BK140911 Jakarta International Service in English 0800 GMT 14 Oct 83]

AUSTRALIAN YOUTHS BRIEFED--Director General of Press and Graphics Sukarno says that the Indonesian Government does not apply any restriction on the number of circulated foreign newspapers in the country. Sukarno made the statement when he received a visiting Australian youth mission that met him at his office in Jakarta. During the meeting, Sukarto briefed the mission on various matters relating to the press, information, and communications issues in Indonesia. During their stay in Indonesia, the Australian youths will also meet some dignitaries and visit tourist sites in Yogyakarta and Bali. The mission is traveling in Indonesia under the youth exchange program between the two countries. [Text] [BK181201 Jakarta International Service in English 0800 GMT 18 Oct 83]

ASEAN FOREIGN MINISTERS MEETING--The ASEAN foreign ministers will still hold their meeting in Jakarta early November. The Indonesian Foreign Affairs Department has announced in Jakarta that the meeting was originally scheduled to coincide with President Ronald Reagan's visit to Jakarta, and as the decision to hold the meeting had been made before the President announced his scheduled trip to Southeast Asia, the decision will still be implemented. The Foreign Affairs Department's announcement has also stated that the postponement of the U.S. President's trip will not affect the implementation of the ASEAN foreign ministers meeting. [Text] [BK111011 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 0700 GMT 11 Oct 83]

CSO: 4213/36

CLANDESTINE RADIOS ISSUE REPORTS ON FIGHTING

September All-Country Combat Report

BK070208 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in
Cambodian 2300 GMT 6 Oct 83

[September battle result from battlefields throughout the country]

[Text] 1. Koh Kong-Kompong Som battlefield: 330 enemy soldiers killed, 340
others wounded. Total: 670 casualties.

2. Leach battlefield: 56 killed, 22 wounds. Total: 78 casualties.

3. Samlot battlefield: 177 killed, 236 wounded. Total: 413 casualties.

4. Pailin battlefield: 246 killed, 358 wounded. Total: 604 casualties.

5. South Sisophon battlefield: 194 killed, 185 wounded. Total: 379
casualties.

6. North Sisophon battlefield: 14 killed, 13 wounded. Total: 27 casualties.

7. Siem Reap-Route 6 battlefield: 244 killed, 189 wounded. Total: 433
casualties.

8. Chhep-Thala-Preah Vihear battlefield: 129 killed, 173 wounded. Total:
302 casualties.

9. Kompong Cham-Kompong Thom battlefield: 58 killed, 71 wounded. Total:
129 casualties.

10. Moun-Kaoh Kralar battlefield: 40 killed, 46 wounded. Total: 86 casual-
ties.

11. Pursat battlefield: 12 killed.

12. Western Region battlefield: two killed, three wounded. Total five
casualties.

13. Southwestern Region battlefield: 107 killed, 152 wounded. Total: 259 casualties.

14. Northeast-Eastern region battlefield: 24 killed, 21 wounded. Total: 45 casualties.

In sum, on the battlefields throughout the country, we killed 1,633 enemy soldiers, and wounded 1,809 others for a total of 3,442 casualties.

Leach Battlefield Statistics

BK081048 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT
7 Oct 83

[Text] In September, our comrades-in-arms on the Leach battlefield killed 56 Vietnamese soldiers and wounded 22 others for a total of 78 casualties. Concerning the production of primitive weapons, our comrades-in-arms made and planted 1,664,000 new spikes, and dug 870 new punji pitfalls.

Long live our courageous and valiant national army, guerrillas and people on the Leach battlefield!

Samlot Battlefield Statistics

BK090838 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT
8 Oct 83

[Text] In September, our comrades-in-arms on the Samlot battlefield killed 177 Vietnamese soldiers and wounded 236 others for a total of 413 casualties. Concerning the production of primitive weapons, our comrades-in-arms made and planted 4.2 million new spikes and dug 1,000 new punji pitfalls.

Long live our valiant and courageous national army, guerrillas and people on the Samlot battlefield!

Pailin-Route 10 Sep Activities

BK100928 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT
9 Oct 83

[Text] In September, our comrades-in-arms on the Pailin-Route 10 battlefield killed 246 Vietnamese enemy soldiers, wounded 358 others, made and planted 4.2 million punji stakes, and dug 1,000 punji pitfalls.

Long live our valiant and courageous national army, guerrillas, and people on the Pailin-Route 10 battlefield!

Train Ambushed 29 September

BK100418 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2300 GMT 9 Oct 83

[Excerpt] Here is a combat report from various battlefields. Kompong Chhnang battlefield: On 29 September, we ambushed the Battambang-Phnom Penh train at an area located between the Krang Ske and Kdol stations. We killed 219 enemy soldiers and wounded 420 others for a total of 639 enemy casualties. We also destroyed 40 AK's, 2 B-40's, a B-41, an M-30, 3 Goryunov guns, 3 PRD's, 4 12.7 mm machineguns, a locomotive, 15 railroad cars, a crane, 60 gunny sacks of rice, 8 motorcycles, and 10 bicycles and seized 7 AK's, an M-79, a B-40, and a quantity of ammunition and materiel.

Sisophon Area Combat Report

BK110339 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 10 Oct 83

[Text] In September, our comrades-in-arms on the Sisophon-South of Route 5-Mongkolborei-Bavel battlefield killed 194 Vietnamese enemy soldiers, wounded 195 others, made and planted 880,000 punji stakes and dug 200 punji pitfalls. Long live our valiant and courageous national army, guerrillas and people on the Sisophon-South of Route 5-Mongkolborei-Bavel battlefield!

2 PRK Military Leaders Defect

BK130207 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2300 GMT 12 Oct 83

[Text] On 24 September, two Khmer soldiers—one is head of the provincial military committee and the other head of a district military committee in Kampot Province—mutinied and killed two Vietnamese soldiers who tried to arrest them before fleeing to joining our national army and guerrillas. They were accused of inefficiency.

Sisophon Area Battle Statistics

BK130210 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 12 Oct 83

[Text] In September, our comrades-in-arms on the north Sisophon-Thmar Puok battlefield killed 14 Vietnamese enemy soldiers and wounded 13 others for a total of 27 casualties. In the field of primitive weapons production, our comrades-in-arms made and planted 110,000 punji stakes and dug 130 new punji pitfalls.

Long live our valiant and courageous national army, guerrillas, and people of the north Sisophon-Thmar Puok battlefield!

Khmer Conscripts Flee Vietnamese

BK120244 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2300 GMT 11 Oct 83

[Text] On 3 October, 100 conscripted Khmer soldiers posted at Pralean Thmei position, Kompong Chhnang Province, fled home. Two of them joined our national army and guerrillas. This incident shows more clearly that fraternal Khmer soldiers forced to serve the Vietnamese enemy in Pralean Thmei and in Kompong Chhnang Province--as well as Khmer soldiers throughout the country--are more and more aware of the slogan Khmer do not fight Khmer; Khmer unite to fight against the Vietnamese aggressor and enemy of Democratic Kampuchea. These fraternal soldiers absolutely refuse to carry guns and kill their own compatriots.

SRV Attempt To Arrest Officials

BK140358 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2300 GMT 13 Oct 83

[Text] On 1 October, in Thala District, Stung Treng Province, the Vietnamese enemy threatened to arrest the head of a district military committee, the head of a military group, the head of a village militia force, and a deputy head, accusing them of having contact with our guerrillas. However, our compatriots were not frightened. Instead, they mutinied and killed a Vietnamese soldier and wounded three others before fleeing.

Vietnamese Troop Reinforcements

BK140121 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2300 GMT 13 Oct 83

[Text] On 9 October, the Vietnamese enemy transported five truckloads of its soldiers to station them at (Sala Visai), north of Kompong Thom. This is the true nature of the Vietnamese enemy, who has persisted in sending reinforcements to the battlefield in Kampuchea to achieve its ambitions of annexing the Kampuchean territory and exterminating the Kampuchean race in accordance with its own regional strategy and that of its Soviet master.

The Kampuchean people and the Democratic Kampuchean army and guerrillas are well aware of the Vietnamese nature. We are determined to fight these Vietnamese bandits until they are all driven from our beloved Kampuchean fatherland.

Siem Reap-Route 6 Battlefield Figures

BK140206 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 13 Oct 83

[Text] In September, our comrades-in-arms on the Siem Reap-Route 6 battlefield killed 244 Vietnamese enemy soldiers, wounded 189 others, made and planted 120,000 punji stakes, and dug 150 punji pitfalls.

Long live our valiant and courageous national army, guerrillas, and people on the Siem Reap-Route 6 battlefield!

Northern Battle Report for September

BK151155 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT
14 Oct 83

[Text] In September, our comrades-in-arms on the Chhep-Thalabarivat and Peah Vihear battlefields killed 219 Vietnamese enemy soldiers and wounded 173 others for a total of 302 casualties. In the field of primitive weapons production, our comrades-in-arms made and planted 120,000 punji stakes and dug 200 punji pitfalls.

Long live our valiant and courageous national army, guerrillas, and people of the Chhep-Thalabarivat and Preah Vihear battlefields!

Khmer Soldiers Mutiny

BK151159 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT
14 Oct 83

[Text] On 29 September, Khmer soldiers in Angkor Chey District, Kampot Province, mutinied and killed a Vietnamese district official and damaged a motor-bike. The reason was that they were angry with this cruel district official who had carried out repressive activities against their relatives and families.

Kompong Cham, Kompong Thom Battlefield Statistics

BK161211 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT
15 Oct 83

[Text] In September, our comrades-in-arms on the Kompong Cham and Kompong Thom battlefields killed 58 Vietnamese enemy soldiers and wounded 71 others for a total of 129 casualties. In the field of primitive weapons production, our comrades-in-arms made and planted 130,000 punji stakes and dug 400 punji pitfalls.

Long live our valiant and courageous national army, guerrillas, and people of the Kompong Cham and Kompong Thom battlefields!

Northeastern-Eastern Front Statistics

BK170616 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT
16 Oct 83

[Text] In September, our comrades-in-arms on the northeastern-eastern battlefield killed 24 Vietnamese enemy soldiers, wounded 21 others, made and planted 120,000 punji stakes, dug 200 punji pitfalls and set 150 automatic bows.

Military Commanders Arrested

BK170655 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT
16 Oct 83

[Text] In Kampot Province, on 24 September the Vietnamese enemy arrested and jailed one provincial and one district military commander accusing them of inefficiency in their work.

Officials Arrested in Preah Vihear

BK170651 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT
16 Oct 83

[Text] On 1 October the Vietnamese enemy arrested and jailed a district military committee chairman, a district military unit commander, head of a militia unit and a deputy village headman forced to serve the Vietnamese enemy in Chhep District of Preah Vihear Province. The Vietnamese enemy accused these officials of contracting our guerrillas.

Southwestern Battlefield Statistics

BK180611 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT
17 Oct 83

[Text] In September, our comrades-in-arms on the southwestern region battlefield killed 107 Vietnamese enemy soldiers, wounded 132 others, made and planted 110,000 punji stakes and dug 250 punji pitfalls.

Long live our valiant and courageous national army, guerrillas and people on the southwestern region battlefield!

Pursat Guerrilla Activities

BK190151 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT
18 Oct 83

[Text] In September, our comrades-in-arms on the Pursat battlefield killed 12 Vietnamese enemy soldiers. In the field of primitive weapons production, our comrades-in-arms made and planted 160,000 punji stakes and dug 160 punji pitfalls.

Long live our valiant and courageous national army, guerrillas, and people of the Pursat battlefield!

Southwest Battlefield Statistics

BK200118 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT
19 Oct 83

[Text] In September, our comrades-in-arms of the Moun-Koah Kralar battlefield killed 40 Vietnamese enemy soldiers and wounded 46 others for a total

of 86 casualties. In the field of primitive weapons production, our comrades-in-arms made and planted 150,000 punji stakes and dug 180 punji pitfalls.

Long live our valiant and courageous national army, guerrillas, and people on the Moung-Koah Kralar battlefield!

CSO: 4212/8

KAMPUCHEA

POISONED RICE KILLS PEOPLE IN KOMPONG SPEU

BK081107 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT
7 Oct 83

[Text] In September 24 of our people in Trapeang Chong, Thpong District, Kompong Speu Province died after eating poisoned rice. The Vietnamese enemies put poison in the rice before selling it to our people. Many other inhabitants have been affected by Vietnamese enemies' toxic chemicals.

At present, the Vietnamese enemy aggressors are continuing to use all types of chemical weapons to savagely and barbarously massacre the Kampuchea people. Although the entire world and the United Nations, which is the highest world organization, have categorically opposed the use of toxic chemical weapons and asked the Vietnamese enemy aggressors to stop using such weapons to massacre innocent Kampuchean people, they are stubborn and do not listen to such demands. This shows the savage and barbarous nature and genocidal policy of the Vietnamese enemy aggressors toward our Kampuchean race. It also shows that the Vietnamese enemy aggressors have been seriously defeated on the Kampuchean battlefield, especially militarily, forcing them to increase their use of toxic chemicals.

Therefore, our people should heighten their vigilance to resist and destroy the Vietnamese enemy aggressors' tricks of using toxic chemicals. In particular, they should pay careful attention to the use of water, foodstuffs, vegetables and medicines sold in regions temporarily controlled by the Vietnamese. The best course is for our people to unite with our national army and guerrillas in the struggle against the Vietnamese enemy aggressors until they are all driven out of Kampuchea, thereby preventing them from continuing their massacre and genocide against our Kampuchean race.

CSO: 4212/8

REPORTAGE ON AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENTS 3-16 OCTOBER

3 - 9 October

BK100955 [Editorial Report] Kampuchean media monitored by Bangkok Bureau reported the following agricultural developments during the reporting period 3-9 October:

Kompong Cham Province: Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian at 1300 GMT on 5 October reports that so far, peasants in Kroch Chhma District transplanted 2,239 hectares of all types of rice and planted 3,083 hectares of subsidiary crops. At 0430 GMT on 6 October the radio reports that by 20 September, peasants in Pay Chhor District transplanted 18,200 hectares of various types of rice, fulfilling the production plan by 100 percent. They also planted over 1,000 hectares of subsidiary food crops and raised more than 10,000 hogs, 50,000 chickens, 10,000 ducks, and 83 horses. Phnom Penh SPK in French at 0409 GMT on 4 October says that by the end of September, peasants in O Reang Euv District fulfilled the main season rice production of more than 16,460 hectares. They also planted 1,000 hectares of corn and over 1,400 hectares of beans and raised 16,190 head of cattle and thousands of fowl. Phnom Penh SPK in French at 0405 GMT on 3 October reports that by the end of last month, peasants in Kompong Siem District completed transplanting seedlings on 5,594 hectares of land. The state provided peasants with 80 metric tons of chemical fertilizer, 14 motorpumps, 3 tractors, and 75 metric tons of rice seed. They are taking good care of the seedlings and preparing for the coming rice growing season. The province's veterinary service vaccinated 37,450 head of cattle, 1,600 hogs, and a large number of fowl against various diseases.

Svay Rieng Province: Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian at 1300 GMT on 4 October reports that by the beginning of September, peasants in Svay Rieng District tilled 31,900 hectares of land, sowed more than 2,700 hectares of rice, and transplanted and broadcast over 12,300 hectares of all types of rice. At 0430 GMT on 8 October the radio says that in mid-September, the Agriculture Ministry distributed more than 257 metric tons of chemical fertilizer to various localities in Svay Teap District.

Kompong Speu Province: Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian at 1300 GMT on 3 October reports that by the end of September, peasants in Oudoing District transplanted 11,500 hectares of rice and planted over 735 hectares of subsidiary crops.

Prey Veng Province: Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian at 0430 GMT on 5 October says that so far, peasants in Kamchay Mea District broadcast and transplanted over 1,900 hectares of all types of rice. At 0430 GMT on 9 October the radio reports that by early September, peasants in Peareang District transplanted or broadcast 6,800 hectares of rice.

Kampot Province: Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian at 1300 GMT on 5 October reports that by September, peasants in Kampot District transplanted 10,200 hectares of all types of rice, over 90 percent of the plan.

Takeo Province: Phnom Penh SPK in French at 1144 GMT on 6 October says that so far, peasants in Samraong District tilled 11,300 hectares of land, including 1,500 hectares for growing IR-36 rice.

Battambang Province: Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian at 0430 GMT on 7 October says that by mid-September, peasants in Phnum Srok District broadcast and transplanted over 16,800 hectares of various types of rice.

Kompong Thom Province: Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian at 1300 GMT on 7 October reports that by early September, peasants transplanted over 89,600 hectares of all types of rice and planted over 5,000 hectares of subsidiary crops.

Siem Reap-Oddar Meanchey Province: Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian at 1300 GMT on 8 October says that by mid-September, peasants in Puok District transplanted over 25,400 hectares of rainy season rice.

10 - 16 October

BK170600 [Editorial Report] Kampuchean media monitored by Bangkok Bureau have reported the following agricultural developments during the reporting period 10-16 October:

Kampot Province: Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian at 1300 GMT on 16 October reports that over 95,000 hectares of rainy-season rice have been transplanted in the province. At 0430 GMT on 10 October the radio reports that by mid-September peasants in Chhuk District had transplanted 13,400 hectares of all types of rice.

Svay Rieng Province: Phnom Penh radio at 1300 GMT on 10 October reports that from the beginning of the rainy season to the beginning of October, peasants in the province had transplanted over 109,000 hectares of rice--nearly 90 percent of the plan. The agricultural service has provided more than 1,000 metric tons of chemical fertilizer and over 600 liters of insecticide to peasants in the province. Phnom Penh SPK in French at 1259 GMT on 10 October reports that peasants in Romeas Hek District have planted 14,100 hectares of rice--96 percent of the plan. The district has also received 235 metric tons of chemical fertilizer and hundreds of liters of insecticide.

Kompong Chhnang Province: SPK in French at 0413 GMT on 14 October reports that peasants in the province have planted 48,000 hectares of rice. The province plans to grow 6,000 hectares of rice during the coming dry season. Phnom Penh radio at 1300 GMT on 11 October reports that since the beginning of the rainy season peasants in Toek Phos District have plowed more than 6,100 hectares of land, sown over 800 hectares of rice, broadcast and transplanted over 2,500 hectares of all types of rice, and planted more than 300 hectares of subsidiary crops and 80 hectares of industrial crops. SPK in French at 0457 GMT on 12 October reports that at the end of September, peasants in Kompong Tralach District planted 12,500 hectares of rice. A total of 1,500 hectares of land was reclaimed.

Pursat Province: Phnom Penh radio at 0430 GMT on 12 October presents a recorded statement by Prum Kin, chairman of the Pursat Provincial People's Revolutionary Committee, on developments in the province. In 1979, peasants in the province planted 14,000 hectares of rice. A total of 43,000 hectares of rice was grown in 1980, 56,000 hectares in 1981, and 64,000 hectares in 1982. In 1981, 8,000 metric tons of paddy was sold to the state, compared with 11,000 metric tons in 1982.

Kompong Cham Province: SPK in French at 0457 GMT on 12 October reports that from January to August this year rubber plantations in Kompong Cham Province produced more than 95 million liters of latex transformed into over 4,000 metric tons of crepe-rubber. In 1982, there are 11,800 hectares of rubber plantation. Phnom Penh radio at 0430 GMT on 15 October reports that in September, the Tbong Khmum District trade service bought more than 67 metric tons of corn, peanut, sesame and rice seeds from peasants.

Battambang Province: Phnom Penh SPK in English at 1103 GMT reports that peasants in Thmar Puok District have completed rice growing on an area of 19,387 hectares, 30 percent over the plan for this monsoon. Phnom Penh radio at 1300 GMT on 15 October reports that by mid-September more than 16,000 hectares of various types of rice were broadcast and transplanted in Phnum Srok District.

Kandal Province: SPK in French at 0403 GMT on 16 October reports that production solidarity groups in Muk Kampul District achieved their plan to grow rice during the principal season by the end of last month. They are ready to plant 2,700 hectares of rice during the next dry season.

Ratanakiri Province: Phnom Penh radio at 1300 GMT on 16 October reports that from early June to late August, 15,730 hectares of rice were planted in Ratanakiri Province, including 2,893 hectares of ordinary rice and 9,155 hectares of slash-and-burn rice. A further 1,772 hectares of other crops were also planted.

CSO: 4212/8

BRIEFS

SRV FAMILIES SETTLE IN STRUNG TRENG--On 20 September, the Vietnamese enemy brought 50 Vietnamese families to settle in Strung Treng Province. The Vietnamese nationals then monopolized the market place and expelled our people from their homes and markets. By successively bringing Vietnamese nationals to settle on Kampuchean territory, the Vietnamese enemy clearly shows its policy of annexing Kampuchean territory, exterminating the Kampuchean race, and reducing the Kampuchean people into ethnic minority status. After this, the Vietnamese enemy will take over our territory and make it its own as it had done in Kampuchea Kram [former Kampuchean territory now part of South Vietnam]. The Kampuchean people and the Democratic Kampuchean National Army and guerrillas are well aware of the Vietnamese enemy's policy of annexing the Kampuchean territory a long time ago and are determined to unite to fight the Vietnamese enemy to defend the nation, territory, and safeguarding the existence of the Kampuchean race. [Text] [BK070315 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2300 GMT 6 Oct 83]

PRK-SRV 'SOLIDARITY' URGED--Realizing the most necessary and major task of every Kampuchean citizen, the people and youths in Kompong Rou District of Svay Rieng Province have volunteered to serve in the army. In September alone, 45 people and youths in Kompong Rou District volunteered to serve the army with a lofty spirit of heroism and patriotism. During the send-off ceremony, the district authorities and people joyfully acclaimed and hailed the new combatants who were leaving for the military training school. The people, personnel, and cadres in Kompong Rou District exhorted all of these new combatants to pay attention to their training and, particularly, to nurture great indignation at the Pol Pot bandits and the Sihanouk and Son Sann groups. Moreover, they should strive to preserve Kampuchean-Vietnamese solidarity as they take good care of the apples of their eyes. [Text] [BK180224 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1300 GMT 17 Oct 83]

MESSAGE ON SRV FLOOD DAMAGE--After receiving the sorrowful news that a vicious tropical storm had hit Thai Binh Province and Back Long Vi island, causing loss of life and damaging thousands of houses and thousands of hectares of crops of the people, Comrade Chan Si, chairman of the PRK Council of Ministers, sent a message of sympathy to Comrade Pham Van Dong, chairman of the SRV Council of Ministers of the PRK and the Kampuchean people and in my own name, I would like to express condolences to and share grief with the fraternal Vietnamese people who have suffered destruction caused by this cruel natural calamity. [Text] [BK161010 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0430 GMT 16 Oct 83]

SVAY RIENG COMMUNE'S RECRUITMENT--People in commune No 5, Svay Rieng provincial seat, have a high revolutionary spirit and actively participate in the defense of the fatherland. This year, 44 youths including 4 females from commune No 5 have volunteered to join the army. The revolutionary authorities and the entire people in commune No 5 have also organized meetings to send off new combatants to the battlefield. They have provided food, money and various materials to all combatants. Moreover, the revolutionary authorities and people in the locality are determined to assist the families of combatants. Our brother militiamen in commune No 5 of Svay Rieng provincial seat are making every effort to guard and defend the locality and guarantee security for the people. [Text] [BK050920 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0430 GMT 5 Oct 83]

CSO: 4212/8

SOVIET AID IN ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT, CADRES TRAINING DESCRIBED

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 11 Aug 83 p 4

[Article by Ye. Fadeyev: "An Inexhaustible Source"]

[Excerpts] Vientiane--The emerald-green necklace of fields starts at the edge of Vientiane and then clusters densely around Highway 13, along which our "Niva" is rushing. We are bound for the village of Tha Ngon, where a workshop for the repair of agricultural equipment has been commissioned with the help of Soviet specialists.

I look out at the vast plantations and the irrigated rice paddies and I remember how these places looked 5 years ago when I saw them for the first time. The wretched houses on piles, the carts with the two enormous wheels--typical Lao countryside.

Now you would not know the capital's suburbs. The country's first agro-industrial complex has been constructed there.

Three years ago, the people laid with their own hands the foundation for the vaccine factory that has been built. Not far away there is a modern plant that produces concentrated feeds, and a grain elevator. Two kilometers away there is a poultry farm.

I remember my conversation with Lao People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee secretary Sali Vongkhamsao, with whom I was staying in this city suburb when the vaccine factory was commissioned.

"Achieving the main aim of our party and government, namely a sharp rise in the people's living standards, is possible only with the aid of an upsurge in the base of the national economy--agriculture. The sector is now experiencing an important stage of transformation. The support from the socialist states, and primarily the Soviet Union, is helping to overcome the heavy legacy of the semifeudal structure. We express our gratitude to your country. The word "samakkhi" (solidarity) has always been filled with real, specific content..."

And here is another example of international aid: the agricultural workshop has been constructed in Tha Ngon. A row of machine tools sent from various cities in the Soviet Union has been set up in the production shop. It was

not a simple matter to deliver the equipment. Laos has no coastline and there are no railroads. Notwithstanding, the project was commissioned at the planned time.

The workshop's task is to repair tractors, carry out preventive maintenance, and organize mobile brigades. Local cadres are being trained. Hundreds of young people who have graduated from vocational and technical schools and tekhnikums will soon return from the USSR.

The workshop was built by a collective that has been united on joint projects built through Soviet-Lao cooperation.

"We thank our friends not only for their concrete aid in raising up our young economy but also for the school of construction that we have been through with them," says the workshop director, graduate of the Kherson agricultural tekhnikum (Salem). "The peasant boys who have obtained their profession thanks to this will remember their mentors..."

One year after the republic was proclaimed, an agreement on economic aid was signed in Moscow. A year-and-a-half later, on the eve of the third anniversary of the revolution, the firstborn of Soviet-Lao cooperation--a bridge over the Ngum River--was commissioned.

We were present at this project when it was commissioned. It was then that the Lao realized what the alliance of the people of labor really means. And in the northern province of (Khuapkhan) it can be said without exaggeration that it was truly heroic. It is not the best of places: the isolation from the "mainland," the heavy, rocky ground, the deep crevices in which it is difficult to breathe, let alone work. Noi Inthavong, a 34-year-old graduate of the Moscow Highways Institute, led the work of the joint collective. I still have in my correspondent's notebook the notes on a conversation I had with him: "We are not only building a bridge," he said, following the working meeting that had taken place on the house bearing the red sign "Friendship Square. "We are building ourselves. I am sure that the start in life that 200 of my countrymen have received will be invaluable."

Later he built a road in Xieng Khouang province in the south. Now Noi Inthavong works as deputy minister in the newly created Ministry of Construction. I know that as before he takes pride in one entry in his biography--in 1977-1978 he was in charge of the first project built through Soviet-Lao cooperation. There are more and more of these engineers, technicians and workers who have learned their skills and become tempered in joint creativity.

A vehicle repair shop, a large petroleum base, a modern hospital, an "Intersputnik" space communications stations and other projects have been constructed with the help of the USSR. Cooperation was raised to a new level following the September 1980 Moscow signing of a protocol on results from coordinating the state plans of the USSR and Lao People's Democratic Republic for the period 1981-1985. Plans were set out for measures to solve economic problems connected with insuring the steady development of the Lao national economy. The sides agreed to take concrete steps to set up in Laos enterprises for the production of construction materials and state construction enterprises, and to strengthen the material-technical base for transportation.

The central projects in the present five-year plan are Highway 9, providing access through Vietnamese territory to the coast, two bridges on Highway 13, and the construction of a unified transportation organization. Plans for the immediate future include the commissioning of the first section of a polytechnical school and a 150-bed hospital, the completion of planning and survey work on a petroleum products route from Vientiane to the Vietnamese maritime city of Vinh, and cooperation in developing the "Latsen" state livestock farm. The Soviet Union is also helping Laos to construct radio stations and forestry projects and in the search for minerals. Our specialists are participating in the development of tea, coffee and tobacco plantations. Today, Soviet-Lao cooperation covers virtually all spheres of the two states' political and economic life.

9642

CSO: 1807/370

KHAMMOUAN PROVINCE, SRV EMBASSY CELEBRATE SRV NATIONAL DAY

Vientiane PASASON in Lao 13 Sep 83 pp 1,3

[Article: "Khammouan Province Celebrates SRV 38th National Day"]

[Text] On 7 September 1983 the party committee and the provincial administrative committee of Khammouan Province officially held a cheerful gathering in the provincial cultural house to celebrate the SRV 38th National Day. Party committees, provincial administrative committees, [the provincial people's council for the national construction], mass organizations, chiefs of different sections around the province, students and the masses of people in Thakhek District attended.

On this occasion Mr Phadi Keomani, secretary of the provincial party committee and chairman of the provincial administrative committee of Khammouan Province, and Mr Bui Van Thanh, counselor of the SRV Embassy in Laos, took turns giving speeches at the gathering in which they pointed out the significance of this historical day, and Vietnam's victory for the national construction over the past 38 years. Meanwhile, both of them praised the spirit of friendship and the special militant solidarity between Laos and Vietnam, and between Laos, Vietnam, and Kampuchea, particularly with Khammouan Province's twin province Nghe Tinh, which has endlessly expanded.

There is news that previously on 6 September the party committee and the provincial administrative committee of Khammouan Province worked in cooperation with the SRV Embassy in Laos to hold a photographic exhibition concerning the numerous achievements in defending and constructing the SRV during the past 38 years. These victories have made our fraternal Vietnamese people very proud and have created strong conditions for economic expansion in the coming years.

9884

CSO: 4206/5

BANK REGULATIONS, TYPES OF DEPOSITS REPORTED

Interest Rate, Loan Uses

Vientiane VIENTIANE MAI in Lao 26 Aug 83 pp 1, 4

[Text] On the morning of 25 August 1983, in the State Bank conference room the State Bank Committee held a meeting to disseminate different documents concerning the mobilization of savings deposits and loans for cadres to construct their family economy, under the chairmanship of Mr Leun Sombounkhan, assistant chairman of the State Bank, and with over 100 representatives of ministries, departments, factories and different companies around the center along with bank cadres and people concerned attending.

In this meeting Mr Leun Sombounkhan expressed his point of view by pointing out the significance of saving deposits which is clearly and firmly related to promoting production, national economic construction, and the improvement of the standard of living for all ethnic groups. He also suggested setting up savings agents in their own ministries, departments and different branches. At the same time the assistant chairman of the State Bank, Leun Sombounkhan, also pointed out that the loans for cadres for constructing the family economy is a correct and just policy of the party and government in order to push forward and to raise the standard of living for cadres, military men, police, and working people of all ethnic groups, step by step. This is one way to bring about economic growth and the strength of the masses. On this same occasion Mr Silisai Vilaihong, chief of the deposit department of the State Bank, gave a speech stating his opinion by emphasizing in detail the techniques of savings deposits, and that now the State Bank and also all the bank branches nationwide are ready to provide services, and are pleased to do their best to make deposits and withdrawals convenient for those who deposit and withdraw money.

Moreover, Mr Silisai Vilaihong also talked about the significance of savings deposits which not only demonstrate patriotism and a deep love of socialism, but also a savings for the government for national development to be prosperous and strong. Moreover, we also earn from such deposits according to the interest calculated by the bank. For example, a no-limit time deposit earns 3.6 percent, a 6-month deposit will earn 4 percent, a 9-month deposit will earn 5 percent, and a 1-year deposit will earn 7.2 percent interest. Those who deposit large amounts will be honored and will also be given a gift. They absolutely will not be assessed as being rich. It is also a good condition for them to propose loans for the family economy.

Meanwhile, Mr Silisai Vilaihong also emphasized the loan procedures in detail for cadres to use as capital to construct their family economy, and also clearly answered questions from those who were interested in this issue, especially the question as to whether the loan would be materials or cash. Mr Silisai Vilaihong said that depending on the actual situation at the present time, cash will be given.

Regulations Reported

Vientiane VIENTIANE MAI in Lao 19 Aug 83 pp 1, 4

[Text] On the morning of 18 August 1983 the State Bank Committee held a news conference with Lao newspaper reporters in order to disseminate the regulations concerning loans for cadres' family economic promotion, to officially advise on the [expectations], procedures, and mobilizing the form of savings, under the chairmanship of Mr Leun Sombounkhan, assistant chairman of the State Bank Committee, Mr Silisai, chief of the savings department of the State Bank, along with a number of concerned cadres were in attendance.

Using this opportunity Mr Leun Sombounkhan and Mr Silisai took turns giving their points of view, and discussed the contents of the plenum of the party and government including techniques for organizing and carrying out the regulations for loans to cadres in order to construct the family economy and to mobilize savings, especially the loans for cadres to construct their family economy. The State Bank Committee has definitely set up collective principles indicated in the regulations for loans for cadres. For example:

--They must carry out production that is consistent with the government's policies to promote [production];

--Their expenses must agree with the purpose that was set in the loan agreement. [The loan] must not be used for other tasks which are not indicated in the plan;

--They must repay it completely;

--The loans must be made directly only to cadres' families that produce.

They must not be made through middlemen who do not produce but use money from the government to make further profits from the loans. Cadres who qualify are: full-time military cadres and police; retired and reserve cadres; cadres who are assigned to work on production in the population bases, especially the cadres who have participated in depositing over 100 kip of their savings in the State Bank.

The purposes of the loans are for cultivation, animal husbandry, handicrafts and other crafts. As for savings, Mr Leun Sombounkhan and Mr Silisai explained that putting money in the State Bank not only demonstrates patriotism, love for socialism, and the accumulation of capital for the government to develop and construct the country so it can become prosperous and strong, but it is also a savings for ourselves and families for use in case of sickness or

emergency. This money absolutely will not be wasted. Moreover, as to depositing money in the bank, facility in making deposits and withdrawals can be made any time. Interest will also be calculated on them. As for those who have deposited much of their savings in the bank, they will not only accumulate much interest but they will also be honored. Meanwhile, the bank branches and also the savings representatives in each place either in Vientiane Capital or in other provinces will always welcome and facilitate deposits and withdrawals and those who make them.

The meeting was closed at 1130 on the same day.

Types of Deposits

Vientiane PASASON in Lao 19 Aug 83 pp 1, 3

[Excerpts] On the morning of 18 August 1983 the State Bank opened a meeting to disseminate savings and loan regulations in order to promote the family economy of cadres. In this meeting Mr Leun Sombounkhan, assistant chairman of the State Bank, explained that the mobilization of savings is most important because of the fact that it is a thrifty process based on the party and government's policy for national construction. The people who put their money in the State Bank not only have advantages but they also demonstrate their patriotism and their love for the new regime. They arouse patriotism among the people, which results in the people getting involved with the nation, the new regime, and the transformation and construction of socialism within the country.

At the end Mr Leun asked all cadres, workers, soldiers, police and the people to do their best to struggle against the distorted propaganda of the enemies who have misled the people in the economizing policy of the party and government. For example, they said that the government will seize the savings that the people deposit, that once money is deposited it is difficult to withdraw, or that once money is deposited they will be assessed as being rich, etc. These misleading statements will not bring any gains for ourselves or our country.

Loans To Co-ops Made

Vientiane PASASON in Lao 29 August 83 p 1

[Text] In the period of preparation and planting for the 1983 wet rice season the Vientiane Capital branch of the State Bank which is responsible for the district area determinedly carried out their specialized task in order to use the bank credits. This is an important economic lever to push forward agricultural production along the production bases, for example, making loans to 30 units of agricultural co-ops consisting of 42 projects and 7,444,000 kip. Of these, over 2 million kip was loaned as revolving capital, and over 5 million kip as fixed loans.

From these loans the co-ops have new conditions and factors for expanding production by using the loans in production according to their purposes. For example, they bought 67 draft buffalo and cleared over 60 additional hectares

of dry season rice growing and wet rice growing areas. They bought three farm tractors and equipment for plowing. They constructed two standardized rice-drying buildings, one small brick factory, etc.

Moreover, they also used the loans as revolving capital in seasonal production. For example, they bought 352,100 kip of assorted seedlings. They spent 630,790 kip in preparing 197 hectares for cultivation, bought fuel oil to run machines in production for 403,572 kip, bought production tools for 178,000 kip, plus capital for insecticides, chemical fertilizers, labor cost, etc.

The loans for the base construction and also for seasonal revolving capital for various agricultural co-op units have solved many problems for the co-ops. For example, previously the dry season rice harvest was heavily damaged. However, after they received the capital for constructing silos and rice-drying buildings they entered a new phase of effectively protecting the harvests which are the fruit of their labor. The expansion with additional rice fields made the members happier because they will advance from being non-self-sufficient to being self-sufficient, and there might also be some left to sell to the government. [They also will advance] from being engaged in highland cultivation which involves forest destruction and is nonself-sufficient to a settled cultivation, wet and dry season rice cultivation, and also intensive agriculture.

The craft labor obtained, either buffalo or farm tractors, has given agricultural co-ops better production energy and they are able widely to expand their own production properly with the set goal and production plan.

Luang Prabang Deposits, Loans

Vientiane PASASON in Lao 29 Aug 83 p 1

[Text] Since January the cadres, government employees and workers of various sections and the people of all ethnic groups around Luang Prabang Province have gradually deposited their savings in the State Bank. Now the total is 174,138 kip. The outstanding ones were the provincial trade company, the agricultural co-op of Ban Nasang, Sangkhalok Canton, Luang Prabang District, Nan District, the finance section of the provincial administration, and the provincial bank. Now the depositing of the masses' savings in Luang Prabang is being carried out widely. This is participation in saving capital for the government to be used in defending and constructing the country, for advancing to socialism, and for the prosperity and happiness of the people of all ethnic groups.

There was also news that at the same time the State Bank Luang Prabang branch had approved a 50,000-kip loan to the Ban Nasang agricultural co-op so that they could use it to expand production steadily, widely, and effectively.

Other Deposits Reported

Vientiane PASASON in Lao 20 Aug 83 p 1

[Excerpt] Since early 1983 different banks have attentively and actively encouraged savings deposits. Representatives of the deposit department have mobilized cadres in different units around the Central Bank and have persuaded 457 families to deposit their savings totaling 118,733 kip.

The Vientiane Capital Bank and the Special Bank also opened an operation to mobilize their cadres to deposit their savings. Moreover, they also improved the savings deposit service in their banks making it more up-to-date and active than before. Especially in the Vientiane Capital bank more people are interested in depositing their savings. Now 435,967 kip have been deposited in the Vientiane Bank, and 678,017 kip in the Special Bank.

Other news was that meanwhile the Sayaboury Provincial Bank also mobilized the cadres and the people in different districts to deposit 92,177 kip into savings.

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CSO: 4206/113

LUANG PRABANG PUBLIC HEALTH BUDGET, HOSPITAL BED CAPACITY REPORTED

Vientiane PASASON in Lao 29 Aug 83 p 2

[Article by Khaikeo Khammani: "Luang Prabang Public Health"]

[Excerpts] [We are] in the midst of an atmosphere of attempting to match the achievement that is being unendingly carried on by the Luang Prabang public health service which has been expanding endlessly. Previously this public health network was limited, but today there are 57 hospitals throughout the province including 1 provincial hospital with 218 beds, 8 district hospitals with 300 beds, and 48 canton hospitals with 369 beds, 450 village supplies, 2 high-level, 41 mid-level, and 177 basic-level doctors, and 16 [traditional doctors]. There are 2 mid- and basic-level medical schools. There are 283 students. In the first 6 months of 1983 alone 50 basic-level medical students, the 4th group of students who passed the examinations, graduated and went to work.

In 1983 the base construction concerning public health of Luang Prabang received 413,000 kip of base construction capital from the national budget to construct two projects: The Phansai District hospital project that has been 10 percent constructed, and the Meuang Sai Canton hospital construction project which has been 45 percent completed, and will contain 35 beds.

The pediatric building construction project in the provincial hospital has received aid from the International Red Cross Committee totaling 1,727,496.25 kip. The construction contract was given to the [central construction company] Luang Prabang branch, and has been 85 percent completed.

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CS0: 4206/113

SEPONE POPULATION, RESOURCES, TRADE WITH SRV DISCUSSED

Vientiane PASASON in Lao 13 Sep 83 p 2

[Article by Insi Souphap: "Sepone, a New Land"]

[Excerpts] Sepone lies to the east in Savannakhet Province. It is a district adjoining (Huong Hoa) District, Binh Tri Thien Province of the SRV. Sepone District consists of 28 cantons. It is divided into 5 canton areas, Angkham, Na Thon, Lako, Keng Kok, and Meuang Nong, totaling 330 villages, over 8,400 families, and over 45,000 people. The people of ethnic groups settled mostly along the shores of different rivers. They are the Se Bang Hiang, Sepone, Se Kong, Se Lanong, and Se Sanou Rivers, and many small streams that flow into the big rivers, especially the Se Bang Liang River. These rivers have made this land dark and moist and rich for crop cultivation and suitable for earning their living and raising different kinds of animals. It is also a land that is rich in various kinds of raw materials, e.g., gold mines, tin mines, salt mines, etc.

Before the liberation the people of all ethnic groups in Sepone District were united under the leadership of the party to struggle persistently and make sacrifices for independence, freedom and prosperity in the new lifestyle.

In mid-1961 Sepone was liberated from the bloodstained hands of the old regime, when it became a solid stronghold for the liberation struggle throughout the province. At the end of 1964 the U.S. air marauders started their war of aggression to destroy the liberation zone. At that time this area and the Sepone District people became the target of the U.S. aircraft's many hundreds of thousands of bombs.

Comrade Khammoun, chairman of the district administrative committee of Sepone District, told us that after the nation was completely liberated, our district because it was in an old liberation zone, had been heavily destroyed. Much farmland and numerous houses were destroyed. We gradually restored them. It turned out that everything had to be reconstructed. Little by little, over the past 7 years we have had new things appear within our famous heroic land. Nowadays stores have been expanded into almost all cantons. Elementary schools have been set up in each canton and the people of all ethnic groups who used to engage in highland cultivation are gradually becoming mobilized, and many families have come down to work at lowland farming. We have also set

up canton hospitals. All the tasks, however, are not yet solidly established but the outline is in place, and we will be able to raise the standard of living of the people of ethnic groups. In our district municipal area alone there is a new fairly modern hospital, aided in construction by our twin province Binh Tri Thien. There are new stores, new restaurants and markets. All this has been newly constructed and it is anticipated it will raise the standard of living of soldiers, cadres and the people who live nearby. Besides the work that has already been completed and is functioning well, our Sepone District has many construction plans aimed at better serving the people step by step. These plans are aimed, especially, at making this land into a new land. Our district construction plans in 1983-85 are as follows: We will build a hospital in Meuang Nong Canton and repair the hospital in Angkham Canton, set up animal husbandry units in Ban Kathi, Sa-i Canton and in Ban Keng Keu, Keng Kok Canton, and steadily improve the working techniques of cadres in the sections around the district. The new construction plans that will be carried out in cooperation with the province and the [party Central Committee] are to build a preschool and an elementary teacher training school, and to continue building the State Bank, Sepone District branch, which is to be completed in 1983. The newest big project for Sepone is a coffee-growing project in Ban Thoung Louang, Nam Pakhem, Angkham Canton. Based on the survey by a technical committee in the field involving the province and the [party Central Committee], at the beginning of March 1983 there were over 5,000 hectares whose coffee could be grown, over 1,000 hectares in Lako Canton.

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CSO: 4206/5

SISANA SISAN ATTENDS HOUA PHAN PARTY CONFERENCE

Vientiane PASASON in Lao 12 Sep 83 pp 1,3

[Article: "Houa Phan Closes Provincial Party Conference"]

[Text] The provincial party committee conference under the chairmanship of Comrade Sayavong of the LPRP Central Committee and also secretary of the provincial party committee was closed on 1 September after having been held for 7 days. The attendees at the meeting together reviewed the plans to implement the third session, Third Congress, of the party Central Committee.

[The meeting] reviewed the all-around situation, e.g., economic construction within the province, as progressing and expanding very well.

Moreover, the meeting also adopted additional plans concerning economic construction in the last 6 months of 1983, e.g., by accelerating wet rice production. In order to achieve this plan they also unanimously agreed to bring 100 cadres down to the production base in order to push forward and lead all areas. And to cause national defense and security in their own localities to progress and become strong. Honorably attending this conference were Comrade Sisand Sisan of the LPRP Central Committee, Comrade Thongphan, assistant secretary of the provincial party committee and also chairman of the provincial administrative committee, comrades in the party committee and provincial administrative committees, chiefs and assistant chiefs of different sections along with other district party committees, and other district administrative committees totaling over 100 people.

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CSO: 4206/5

BRIEFS

SOVIET-AIDED ROCK CRUSHING PLANT--Construction of a set of modern rock-crushing machines in the Pha Hom area in Khammouan Province aided by the Government of the USSR was completed in 1982 by the workers of the Pha Hom Rock Production Company in cooperation with Soviet experts. They have started to test its production and have gotten satisfactory results. This rock-crushing machinery is modern and fairly large, consisting of six engines used in rock crushing and rock sifting. Each year they can produce approximately 100,000 cubic meters of rock. They can produce rock in 5 sizes: 0-5, 5-10, 10-20, 20-40, and 40-70 mm. Comrade Sonthali Kangnavong, chief of the Pha Hom Rock Production Company, told us that the mountain rocks produced by the rock production company are good grade rocks suitable for house construction and other road construction. The rocks the company has been producing have been given to Construction Company 923 for building Route 9, to the [central irrigation construction company No 2], the [city plan construction company], the provincial public works of Khammouan Province, and the Savannakhet provincial construction company, Khammouan branch. [Text] [Vientiane PASASON in Lao 10 Sep 83 p 1] 9884

NORTHERN DISTRICT YOUTH MEMBERSHIP--From mid-May to August the Lao People's Revolutionary Youth Union in Paktha District, Oudomsai Province, accepted 30 more youth who are progressive and active in defending and constructing the nation as its members, including 11 women comrades. In 1983 the number in the Youth Union in Paktha District, Oudomsai Province, has increased from 633 to 663 comrades. Now these members stand in the forefront struggling actively to defend and develop their locality as a good example for the general youth masses. [Text] [Vientiane KHAOSAN PATHET LAO in Lao 12 Sep 83 p A4] 9884

VIENTIANE PROVINCE CULTIVATION--The wet rice planting by the people of all ethnic groups in 9 districts under Vientiane Province that got started at the end of June and continued to the end of August has been completed. The total cultivation area is over 52,000 hectares. [Excerpt] [Vientiane KHAOSAN PATHET LAO in Lao 13 Sep 83 p A4]

VIENTIANE BANK DEPOSITS--In early September the efforts to equal bank deposits by cadres, government employees, and workers around the center and in Vientiane Capital has been actively carried out. In less than 10 days there were as many as 756 cadres, government employees, and workers around the center and in Vientiane Capital who, together, deposited their savings in the State

Bank totaling 49,160 kip. The outstanding ones were the cadres of the Central Bank who deposited 16,300 kip, the hotel company with 9,100 kip, the Ministry of Culture with 6,090 kip, the [Central Women's Association] with 4,300 kip, the Vientiane municipality public works company with 3,460 kip, and the Ministry of Trade with 1,095 kip. Besides these amounts, the people and merchants in the Vientiane Capital area gradually deposited a lot of their money in the State Bank. The Vientiane Capital Bank alone received bank deposits from cadres, government employees, workers and the people on an average of more than 10,000 kip per day; the highest was 14,000 kip per day, and is gradually increasing. Incidents such as these have never before occurred in the past. [Excerpt] [Vientiane PASASON in Lao 12 Sep 83 p 1] 9884

VIENG SAI BANK DEPOSITS--Starting from August until now, the people of all ethnic groups along different production bases in Vieng Sai District, Houa Pham Province, have all been depositing their savings from their family economy construction labor in the State Bank in their local branches totaling over 12,000 kip. [Excerpt] [Vientiane PASASON in Lao 12 Sep 83 p 1] 9884

HANOI GIFT TO VIENTIANE--On the afternoon of 9 September in Vientiane Capital a delegation from Hanoi Capital of the SRV handed over 75 and 150-kg-force blacksmith machines to representatives of Vientiane Capital of the LPDR to be used in agricultural tool production. It is part of a mutual cooperation project between these two capitals with the aim of encouraging our national economic construction to expand steadily and to become fruitful in order steadily to raise the standard of living of the people of all ethnic groups. [Text] [Vientiane PASASON in Lao 12 Sep 83 p 1] 9884

SAYABOURY DISTRICT POPULATION, COOPERATIVE ARRANGEMENT--We traveled over 40 kilometers from Sayaboury District of Phiang District. Phiang District has 5 cantons, 68 villages, and 21,694 people. Over 10 agricultural co-op units have already been set up. On this occasion we went to visit the Somsavan agricultural co-op which is an outstanding model co-op in Phiang District. In talking with the co-op board of directors, they pointed out that this agricultural co-op unit got started in 1977. First it produced labor exchange groups, which were not very effective. Later, in the 2nd year, it was divided into 8 units of contract production. With this change production has gradually become effective. The Somsavan agricultural co-op now has 74 family members and 142 primary production laborers. It has suitably divided production work into a primary production group, a production group, production equipment repair, a nursery group, etc. In this year's wet rice growing season, the planting was 100 percent complete on over 90 hectares. Concerning draft labor, the director told us that in this co-op there is 1 medium tractor, 7 collective cattle, 229 draft labor animals that belong to its members, and a complete set of agricultural equipment which facilitates their production very well. Moreover, there is another mid-size rice mill. Last year the co-op sold 191 tons of rice to the government. [Excerpts] [Vientiane PASASON in Lao 12 Sep 83 p 2] 9884

VIENTIANE RICE SALES TARGETS--The meeting to summarize rice purchase and exchange for Vientiane Province that was held in early August assessed Phon Hong, Kasi, Vang Viang and Hom Districts in the outstanding category as being able to carry out the plan very well. Phon Hong District purchased and exchanged 1,600 tons of paddy rice from the people, exceeding the expected level by 400 tons; Kasi District got 1,174 tons, 174 tons over the expected level; Vang Viang got 1,476 tons, exceeding the expected figures by over 276 tons; and Hom District had over 213 tons, exceeding the plan by over 13 tons. Up to now 9 districts under Vientiane Province have already purchased and exchanged 6,846 tons of paddy rice from people of all ethnic groups. This included 3,433 tons of purchase rice. The figure for the rice purchase and exchange plan in Vientiane Province from November 1982 to November 1983 is 7,000 tons. [Text] [Vientiane VIENTIANE MAI in Lao 19 Aug 83 p 1] 9884

LOUANG NAMTHA TAX COLLECTION--In 1982 the cadres and workers of the Louang Namtha Provision Company diligently performed their duties in a highly responsible manner. During this period they bought more than 2,700 tons of rice paddy from the people and collected 1,628 tons of rice taxes from the farmers. In addition they transported 380 tons of rice from the localities to the collective granary of the province and also capably performed other tasks which involved expanding the states trade network in the production areas, enlarging trade collectives, encouraging production, and improving the standard of living of the multiethnic people steadily so that they were able to concentrate all their strength of building the nations economic base and advancing it to socialism. This was done with a competitive spirit to develop the resolutions of the Third Party Congress and progress steadily. [Text] [Vientiane KHAOSAN PATHET LAO in Lao 17 Feb 83 p A1,2]

LOUANG MANTHA, CHAMPASAK MILITARY RECRUITMENT--With a clear understanding of the policy of the party and state regarding the obligation to protect and build up the nation steadily, multiethnic young people from the production areas of various localities decided to serve the nation voluntarily and gladly. From the beginning of January to the end of February, 27 came from Kham Louang Canton, Sanasomboun District, Champasak Province, and 6 Yao young people came from Viang Canton, Sing District, Louang Namtha Province. These multiethnic young people generally serve defending the nation and the peace under local authority. They are experienced young people with firm revolutionary principles, and the administration in the localities has confidence that they will defend the nation and the peace in their localities so that the multiethnic people can work hard to increase production and steadily develop the nation's strength and wealth. [Text] [Vientiane KHAOSAN PATHET LAO in Lao 18 Feb 83 p A2]

SAYABOURY TAXES, RICE SALES--The payment of rice taxes by the multiethnic people throughout Sayaboury Province, which went on steadily from immediately after the dry-field rice was harvested and stored until the end of February, has been completed according to the goal. It amounted to a total of 2,600 tons. Phiang District was prominent: It accounted for rice taxes of 1,500 tons. At the same time the people of these localities voluntarily brought rice not needed as food for their families and sold it to or bartered it with the state for other goods. This amounted to a total of 947 tons. [Excerpt] [Vientiane KHAOSAN PATHET LAO in Lao 8 Mar 83 p A6]

HOUA PHAN BANK DEPOSITS--In 1982 the people of various tribes in the municipal district of Houa Phan Province voluntarily deposited their savings in the bank. This amounted to a total of 145,132 kip. [Excerpt] [Vientiane KHAOSAN PATHET LAO in Lao 4 Mar 83 p A3]

VIENTIANE MILITARY RECRUITMENT--On 4 March of this year 29 young people, including 2 girls, of various localities in Nakhvai Canton, Saithani District of the City of Vientiane together volunteered to serve the nation and particularly to serve in the forces defending the nation and the peace. The young people of these cantons decided to serve the nation because they understood the policies of the party and state very well and saw their duty to the nation. This involved devoting the strength and intelligence which everyone has to the task of defending and developing the nation according to the intent of the Third Party Congress [expressed] in the First 5-Year Plan of the state on the path to developing socialism. [Text] [Vientiane KHAOSAN PATHET LAO in Lao 5 Mar 83 p A4]

SARAVANE TAX COLLECTION SURPLUS--At the beginning of March the party committee and the administrative committee of Saravane Province gave the plenary session the results of the agricultural tax collecting in their localities after they had urged on the multiethnic farmers to fulfill their obligation to the state and pay the agricultural tax. This started the day the dry-field rice harvest was completed. -- From the 1st day at the end of November 1982 until the day it was finished at the end of February 1983--Saravane Province got more than 3,200 tons which exceeded the years plan by more than 700 tons. [Excerpt] [Vientiane KHAOSAN PATHET LAO in Lao 10 Mar 83 pp A2,3]

LOUANG NAMTHA ROAD CONSTRUCTION--In 1982 the workers in the various sections of the Transportation Department of Louang Namtha Province strove to do their work very responsibly. They tried to repair and enlarge the transportation routes to a high standard in order to stimulate the building of the national economy. This is a primary task of the First 5-Year Plan: to achieve real results and to meet the need of the multiethnic people for transportation among the localities. They have built 27 kilometers of new road from Namtha District to Na-le District and [2 words illegible] salt mines, transported 1,628 tons of goods, repaired 17 wrecked vehicles and done other work as well. This furthered the task of developing the area. [Text] [Vientiane KHAOSAN PATHET LAO in Lao 26 Feb 83 p A2] 8149

CSO: 4206/86

VOPM ON BERNAMA BECOMING SOLE NEWS DISTRIBUTOR

BK171522 (Clandestine) Voice of the People of Malaya in Malay 1230 GMT 13 Oct 83

[Unattributed commentary: "Kuala Lumpur Regime Indiscriminately Seizing Right to Press Freedom and Monopolizing News Sources"]

[Text] Adib Adam, the Kuala Lumpur regime's information minister, announced on 3 July this year that the national news agency of Malaysia, BERNAMA, will be the sole distributor of news from all foreign news agencies starting from 1 May next year. Writers of leading newspapers in our country, such as UTUSAN MELAYU, NEW STRAITS TIMES, THE STAR, MANYANG SIANG PAU, SIN CHEW JIT POH, and THUNG PAU have expressed regret that authorities concerned took this important decision without prior consultations with newspaper publishers. Subsequently, they have advanced arguments from the point of view of politics, law, facts, and regulations to oppose the policy. The Malaysian Newspaper Publishers Association, the Malaysian Reporters Union, and some mass organizations, such as Aliran [a social reform movement], the Federation of [words indistinct] also oppose control of press freedom to be exercised by the authorities. Foreign correspondents clubs in Bangkok and the Federation of ASEAN Reporters Associations also are interested in the matter.

It is only natural that the people and newspaper circles in our country are greatly interested in the matter, because it is closely connected with newspapers and also concerns the basic democratic rights of people. They believe that the decision is opposed to democratic rights and the right to freely circulate information. Besides, it will also exert considerable influence on the free flow of information. Press freedom is the basis of a democratic government and also forms the correct foundation of the press.

The Kuala Lumpur regime has been boastfully saying that Malaysia is a country which is dedicated to democracy and respects press freedom. Even in the state constitution, there is a provision stipulating that the people have freedom of speech, publishing rights, and freedom of association. The fact however is that our people, including leading figures in newspaper circles, cannot enjoy these democratic rights. All this time, the newspapers in our country have been published under strict supervision and control by the reactionary regime. At the same time, pressure put on leading figures in newspaper circles has been considerable.

In order to control newspapers, authorities concerned have directed publishers to obtain a permit [preceding word in English] prior to publishing a newspaper. They also are required to apply for a license [in English] beforehand if they wish to hold a permanent license [in English]. Yearly renewal of both licenses is required.

Authorities concerned have also said that the [words indistinct] of newspapers and all matters related to the management of newspaper fall under the Internal Security Act. In other words, whoever violates the borderline determined by the state will be acted upon.

Under these circumstances, many newspapers have been closed down and many leading figures in newspaper circles have been jailed by the authorities under the Internal Security Act. One can say that newspapers in our country are published under various restrictions and obstructions set up by the reactionary regime.

This is not all. Still far from being satisfied, the authorities have gone further. They want to turn the mouthpiece of the general public into its official mouthpiece. First of all, the authorities have decided to give the right to distribute foreign news to the official mouthpiece of the state, BERNAMA, which is currently the sole distributor of local news, so as to further monopolize [words indistinct] and completely control foreign news sources.

Capable analysts among readers are saying: we have to read foreign newspapers if we want to learn about the actual situation in our country. These words reflect an ugly situation and at the same time constitute a criticism of the so-called democratic administration of the Kuala Lumpur regime.

The public at large is paying close attention to this kind of problem, fearing that the newspapers are heading toward singularization, if all news from foreign news agencies are circulated only by BERNAMA. Readers' interest will decline if the news circulated by the various newspapers is almost identical, lacking the present dissimilarities.

The tendency to a cultural [words indistinct], including newspapers, will obstruct a healthy growth of democratic norms and the cultural level of the entire nation. Furthermore, it will be a heavy blow to the right of the people to learn about the real situation in the world. The public at large is afraid that the mass media as a force of public opinion will be weakened in the end.

Although the decision is opposed by various circles in society, the authorities have paid no attention to the people's opinion. Adib Adam has said that the decision taken by the government to channel foreign news through BERNAMA will be implemented.

Furthermore, the authorities have also suggested the formulation of a state communications concept. Speaking at a symposium on "Toward a State Communications Concept," Adib Adam said that it was necessary to establish a sole

state communications concept to supervise all activities concerned with communications so as to prevent our country's culture and perception from being influenced and polluted by foreign culture.

It is indeed true that some aspects of foreign culture do not fit our society. Some of them even poison our soul. Nevertheless, foreign culture also has valuable aspects, reflecting objectivity. We can never [word indistinct] others if we completely reject foreign culture, just because it is partly outmoded.

The Kuala Lumpur regime used to hold imperialist culture in high esteem, practicing a subjugating educational policy and giving the green light to outmoded Western culture and, consequently, considerably poisoning the minds of the young generation in our country. On the other hand, however, the Kuala Lumpur regime has destroyed national culture which is marked by national consciousness and patriotism. This fact has been known to the public at large for a long time.

Now, Adib Adam is boastfully saying that the state communications concept is formulated to stop the influence of and pollution by foreign culture. This is nothing but lies and is meant to deceive the people. The fact is that the public at large clearly see that the objective of the formulating of a state communications concept is seizing the right of press freedom and monopolizing news sources.

CSO: 4213/37

THOROUGHLY COMPREHEND INTENTIONS OF NEW ECONOMIC POLICY

Selangor SIN CHEW JIT POH MALAYSIA in Chinese 2 Aug 83 p 27

[Editorial]

[Text] Prime Minister Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir has issued a circular addressed to heads of all departments and units explaining a series of new government policies, including "Learn From the East," "Concept of Joint State-Private Ownership and Transformation of Government Undertakings Into Private Enterprises," and "Set an Example." It appears that this is an extremely important circular. In his talk on occasion of the second anniversary of his premiership, Dr Mahathir already pointed out that certain ministers failed to understand the significance and aims of the new policies. If the officials who are going to implement these policies are ignorant about them, it is likely that all sorts of deviations will crop up, thus losing the original meaning of the new policies.

The most evident example is the "learn from the East" concept. When he brought up this new policy, his motive was to encourage the Malaysian people to learn from Japan and South Korea, two economically powerful countries, about the ways to become a strong nation. The fact that these two countries have achieved outstanding results amid world recession explains their numerous fine points which are worth our emulation. However, some government officials have missed the point, and even some local businessmen have grumbled that Japanese companies have exploited the "learn from the East policy" and reaped huge profits.

In this connection, the prime minister pointed out in his circular that learning from the East does not mean we are begging for help to eastern countries or shifting our national development responsibility to those countries. He even stressed bluntly: This concept does not mean that we are going to buy all our necessities from those eastern countries or to give them all our procurement contracts, unless they can offer competitive prices.

To enable government officials to understand the essence of the "learn from the East" policy, the circular mentioned in detail Eastern virtues which are worth our learning, including diligence in work, discipline, loyalty to country and profession, spirit of altruism before selfishness, etc. The circular also emphasized increasing production and improving product quality, enhancing

efficiency, reducing waste, narrowing the gap between managers and workers, stressing long-lasting successful management system and making contributions to national development.

With this clear-cut directive, it is believed that grumblings of local manufacturers toward the implementation of the "learn from the East" policy can be avoided henceforth.

As regards the concept of joint state-private ownership, this evidently is an extension of the "learn from the East" policy. Its greatest significance is to wipe out past hostility between government and private sectors, and at the same time to stress the need for a closer cooperation between both sides. In his circular, the prime minister vividly likened our nation to a company, of which the government and private businessmen are joint shareholders. Under such circumstances, their interests are identical. Naturally, the officials have the obligation to do their utmost in helping private circles carry out the "company's" business and making the nation rise and flourish as time passes on.

The policy of transforming state enterprises into private undertakings at a time when we are being hit by recession obviously has great significance. The goal of this policy is quite clear, that is, to shift government services and industries to private business operations. As a matter of fact, the government often feels overloaded with a number of service industries, yet it is compelled to shoulder the burden to fulfill the needs of the people. If such industries are transferred to the private sector, they will not only lessen the government's burden but also develop better.

9300

CSO: 4205/18

LAWYERS IN MALAYSIA MUST PASS MALAYSIAN LANGUAGE TEST

Selangor KIN KWOK DAILY NEWS in Chinese 1 Aug 83 p 3

[Text] Razi Ahmad [phonetic], deputy minister in the Prime Minister's Department, said that beginning next January all lawyers practicing in Malaysia must pass a Malaysian language test.

He continued that if they fail, they will not be issued a license to practice by the authorities. This regulation does not apply to lawyers who already have a license in their possession. Passing a Malaysian language test is not a prerequisite to qualify as a lawyer, either.

The new condition of passing a Malaysian language test was discussed during a recent debate in Parliament on a Legal Profession (Amendment) Bill.

If the bill is adopted, the government, in drawing up decrees affecting the administering of Malaysian laws, need no longer consult the opinions of the Bar Association. Moreover, the said bill will unprecedentedly stipulate punishment for lawyers' malpractices, too.

The Malaysian language test will be conducted by an ad hoc committee headed by the president of the Federal Court, Raja Arlan Shah, and comprising as members Attorney General Tan Sri Abudali (deputy), two judges appointed by the president of the Federal Court, the chairman of the Malaysian Bar Association, the dean of the Law Faculty of the University of Malaysia, and two lawyers to be appointed by the Malaysian Bar Association.

Deputy Minister Razi Ahmad pointed out: "Beginning last year, the authorities encouraged the application of the national language during preliminary court hearings, which got a satisfactory result. As early as 1981, the government was already planning to introduce the starting date for this Malaysian language test."

He said that the moment the Bar Association loses its consultant role to the government, the latter will no longer be required to consult them about drafting any law.

However, he hastened to add, the order of discipline recommended by the Bar Association is included in the amendment bill under discussion.

The discipline and conduct of a lawyer has always been a sensitive subject in juridical circles. They have even appealed to the Bar Association to set up an effective secretariat to tackle cases relating to discipline.

The above-mentioned amendment bill did not stipulate the articles in detail, although it passed the first reading in Parliament last week. The contents of this amendment bill have not been announced in their entirety, pending further debates in Parliament next week.

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CSO: 4205/18

CHINESE URGED TO ADAPT THOUGHT, ACTION TO NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

Selangor KIN KWOK DAILY NEWS in Chinese 1 Aug 83 p 2

[Text] Tan Sri Chong Hon Nyan, MCA's Malacca State chairman and concurrently transport minister, stated that with dynamic changes going on in the country, ethnic-Chinese citizens should adjust their thinking and action in order to take part vigorously in the mainstream of national reconstruction.

Tan Sri Chong said: "The joint government-private enterprise concept proposed by the prime minister, whereby certain government undertakings will be transformed into private enterprises and we must "learn from the East," constitutes a reformist and farsighted policy. The Chinese must have the courage to discard their outdated thinking and style, and adjust themselves to the situation in order to play a respectable role in the 1980's."

Minister Chong made these remarks in his speech delivered before the opening ceremony of a joint Malacca municipality MCA-Youth League conference today.

He said that after 34 years of struggle and effort, the MCA has deeply appreciated the complexity of the multiracial Malaysian society, so the Chinese must never sacrifice their long-term interests for the sake of short-term benefits.

He continued that as a responsible and realistic and practical political party, the MCA has never tried to hoodwink the public. He firmly believed that its sincerity in loving and defending the Chinese society will be borne out by the test of time.

He pointed out that while MCA's leadership might change, its fundamental aims and policies remained the same. Under the leadership of Datuk Vice President Neo Yee Pan, the party has pushed forward its Ten Major Plans and drawn up its Eight Major Policies, as well as set up a Coordination Board for Chinese Associations.

He was convinced that through this coordination board, closer cooperation and better understanding can be established between the MCA and the Chinese community.

Tan Sri Chong Hon Nyan said: "It cannot be denied that in today's 1980's the Chinese are still facing many unsolved problems in the fields of culture,

education, and commerce and industry. We must coolly and objectively analyze and study the problems, or else we will not be able to resolve our difficulties.

"The Malacca municipality branch of MCA is an important unit in the Malacca State. Its members must redouble their efforts to improve the organizational capability of MCA's Malacca State branch in order to wrest a greater victory in the forthcoming general elections."

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CSO: 4205/18

MCA POLICIES BLUEPRINT FOR CHINESE DEVELOPMENT

Selangor KIN KWOK DAILY NEWS in Chinese 1 Aug 83 p 12

[Text] MCA's Eight Major Policies constitute a blueprint to promote the development of Chinese society in the fields of economy, culture, education and politics.

Thus said Datuk Dr Neo Yee Pan, MCA's national vice president and minister for housing and local government, while officiating at the opening ceremony of an MCA regional conference in Bukit Baharu today.

Dr Neo explained that to promote MCA's activities and bring its role into full play, the party's organizations have set up effective liaison channels for its comrades. If all members can follow this system, the party can express its effectiveness and guarantee meaningful communications between basic membership and central leadership levels. Furthermore, with the improvement of this coordination, MCA will become a more effective party organization.

The MCA has had a history of 34 years. During this period the party has been striving for its basic targets through its fundamental action line. One of our basic goals, Dr Neo said, is to protect a sense of fairness for the legitimate rights of the Chinese community in order to take an active part of the mainstream of national activities. As a party that expresses the Chinese aspirations, MCA must consolidate its party organizations.

The MCA has laid a strong foundation in the form of its Ten Major Plans [TMP] and, to consolidate the foundation, it is unfolding its Eight Major Policies [EMP] to implement further the TMP's spirit.

The EMP, each under the charge of a specialized committee, represent the general concept of opinions collated and crystallized by the MCA after long years of continual discussions, especially after the latest national elections.

The MCA assumes the task of carrying on a responsible leadership for the Chinese community, therefore it must maintain, through planning and action, its fine relationship with the Chinese society.

The EMP constitute a blueprint to promote the development of Chinese society in the fields of economy, culture, education and politics. Datuk Neo said

that the policies are based on the spirit of the TMP. For this reason, he urged all comrades to practice what they preach and join hands for the success of the party's TMP and EMP.

The MCA has often stressed that "unity is strength," because only through unity can we wholeheartedly cope with all sorts of problems and challenges. Besides, all comrades should place MCA's interests above their own.

He also stressed that MCA must put the consolidation of its party organizations on a high priority list to intensify its members' determination in facing challenges through united actions. It cannot be denied that the strength of an individual cannot beat the strength of an organization, and that collective strength can more effectively solve problems which cannot be solved by individuals. He appealed to all MCA members to keep strengthening the collective principle, on the assumption that they had placed full confidence in MCA's political goals when they joined the party, and not for exaggeration of personal heroism. The aim and thought of MCA is to strive for the establishment of a fair and just Malaysian society, not only for the interests of the Chinese, but also for the aspirations of other friendly nationalities, out of which will emerge a united nation where all its people of various races can enjoy a democratic, free and peaceful life.

Finally, Dr Neo said that MCA has the responsibility to play an important role in national construction, therefore its members should improve themselves, banish personal interests and place MCA's interests above their own, always.

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CSO: 4205/18

NEW TREND OF CHINESE SCHOOL DEVELOPMENT DISCUSSED

Selangor SIN CHEW JIT POH MALAYSIA in Chinese 1 Aug 83 p 23

[Editorial]

[Text] About 230 delegates, representing 60 independent Chinese middle schools, federations of boards of trustees in various states, educators, alumni clubs, mass organizations and the press, are gathered at Cameron Highlands for a 3-day third seminar of independent Chinese middle school administrators.

This seminar is divided into two states. The first stage will be devoted to discussions concerning the schools' mission, guiding principles for running the schools and economic problems, as well as an overall examination of the 1973 Independent Chinese Middle School Proposals on the basis of past experience and real conditions. From these discussions will emerge a summing up of the movement's achievements and shortcomings which will be utilized as a guideline for its development. The second stage will discuss general problems, including curricula, unified examination, teacher sources, student sources and their prospects. Leaving aside whether the seminar will reap any result, it is clear that these discussions will have a great effect on the development of independent Chinese middle school system.

This educational system was the premature product of the 1961 Education Act, replete with all sorts of concomitant difficulties. During its early stage, funds were lacking, facilities incomplete and learning conditions bad. Some such schools even sank to become "preparatory schools," and many of them were closed as we stepped into the 1970's.

Since the publication of the 1973 Independent Chinese Middle School Proposals, thanks to a "revival movement," conditions of these schools have turned for the better, which is a generally accepted fact. As times and political faces keep changing, it is natural that leaders of the independent Chinese middle schools would like to launch another revival movement to deliberate on and devise a timely, necessary blueprint to face the future.

It cannot be denied that the most eye-catching problem is how this movement plans to run the schools. In its 1973 proposals, it was clearly stated that the Chinese language was to be the principal teaching medium, and then, on the principle of compatibility with the Chinese language, the Malay and English

languages would be added as teaching media. The proposals also considered that passing a government school exam should not form the goal of independent Chinese middle school education. However, if the students so requested, the school authorities should give them the opportunity and guidance to prepare for the government exam.

To put into practice its guiding principles, the independent Chinese middle school system also set up a unified curriculum and a unified exam system.

However, this particular principle was challenged from the start. Some participating schools insisted on abiding by the 1973 proposals, while others put more emphasis on government exams. Even today, there are people who maintain that "the direction to be followed by these middle schools should be an equal balance between traditional education and practical education."

It is deplorable that a discrepancy of opinions has emerged concerning how to run a school. But there is no doubt that practice is the only criterion to test a truth. Ten years have passed now. Which schools are rising and ascending today--those which follow the 1973 proposals, or others which stick to "pragmatism?" The facts are laid bare before our eyes.

At any rate, the independent Chinese middle schools have helped the government in cultivating innumerable talented people; this fact must be acknowledged. Although, for the present, students of independent Chinese middle schools account for only 10 percent of all ethnic Chinese students, judging by the course traversed during the past 20 years, the direction of this school system deserves close attention by Chinese society.

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CSO: 4205/17

MCA TO KEEP STRIVING FOR EXISTENCE OF CHINESE SCHOOLS

Salangor SIN CHEW JIT POH MALAYSIA in Chinese 1 Aug 83 p 5

[Text] Datuk Neo Yee Pan, Johore State MCA chairman, stated that MCA will henceforth adopt a consistent attitude of safeguarding the existence of Chinese primary schools, and the study and application of the Chinese language, until the university level.

This standpoint was contained in Datuk Neo's written statement which was read by State Assemblyman Lim It Kim before a seminar on Chinese primary school problems organized by MCA's women section at the Johore MCA Building today. Datuk Neo's message reads as follows:

"Education is one of the problems being closely watched by MCA. In the past, MCA has always adopted a down-to-earth and responsible policy, defending the Chinese-language education for the compatriots of this state, particularly the continuous existence of Chinese primary schools.

"MCA has promised that henceforth it will adopt a consistent attitude of safeguarding the existence of Chinese primary schools, and the study and application of the Chinese language, until the university level.

"The government's stand on Chinese-language education is also very clear. Prime Minister Dr Mahathir has also said that as long as the Chinese community want Chinese primary schools, the government will respect the aspirations of the Chinese community. As long as Chinese teachers and parents continue to show concern and support, Chinese primary schools will continue to thrive in this state.

"Through self-founded cooperative societies and self-reliance to help others, MCA has aided others in creating greater opportunities for further studies to nurture talents among the Chinese society. The Rahman Academy was established to increase the opportunities for university study and to remedy the uneven distribution of university enrollment.

"In the wake of the formation of a Liaison Committee for Chinese Organizations, MCA and the Chinese community will be able to establish closer rapport through consultations, promote mutual understanding, so that MCA will become more effective in fighting for the interests of the Chinese people in the Cabinet."

Earlier, Ms Teo Siu Bee, chairperson of the seminar, had given a welcoming speech. The seminar was closed with a speech by Ms Lee Siu Chia.

The themes of the seminar were "On the implementation of the 3M education system" and "Present situation of the Chinese primary schools and its trend of development." Education Inspector Gouw Yao Hai and Deputy Education Minister Tan Tiong Hong were the keynote speakers.

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CSO: 4205/17

CHINESE SCHOOLS URGE GOVERNMENT NOT TO RESTRICT ETHNIC CULTURE

Selangor SIN CHEW JIT POH MALAYSIA in Chinese 1 Aug 83 p 3

[Text] Lim Hong Sing, chairman of the Federation of Chinese Schools Board of Trustees [FCSBT], appealed to the government administration to respect the realities of our multiracial society and to examine its policy on monolanguage education and culture.

Every culture has its unique characteristics and irreplaceable values, he said during FCSBT's 19th conference held at the Merlin Hotel last night.

He also stressed:

1. The special traits of each culture should not be controlled in any form.
2. Cultural characteristics and cultural pluralism are inseparable, while an isolated culture will wither and die.
3. The cultural traits of each nationality will not hinder but enrich value concepts of the people.
4. Each culture has its own status and prestige.

Mr Lim said: "We believe the above internationally accepted principles should be respected. As culture in a wider sense also includes language and education, therefore these principles in a certain sense are also suitable to support a policy of plural languages and education."

He added that after 10 years, today independent middle schools have become the cynosure of the Chinese community and are getting more and more civic support. That is the greatest achievement of the independent middle school movement and at the same time the preliminary result of the Chinese community in safeguarding Chinese language education.

He considered that the continued growth of independent Chinese middle schools, in spite of obstacles, had proved that:

1. the existence and development of independent Chinese middle schools completely coincides with parental hopes, social needs and national interests;

2. the superior quality of Chinese-language education is gradually gaining respect;
3. the Chinese community is becoming more and more aware of and determined in defending its linguistic, educational and cultural rights;
4. only by unremitting efforts in reviving and developing independent middle schools is the vigorous way to defend Chinese education;
5. the most reliable guarantee for independent middle schools is for the Chinese community to wholeheartedly support and uphold this movement.

Mr Lim admitted, however, that the development in some independent middle schools has not been even.

He appealed to relatively backward schools to make special efforts in order to safeguard Chinese education and make greater contributions.

Commenting on the government's recent trend to encourage private citizens to open new schools, Mr Lim hoped this would not imply that the government, due to recession, was preparing to abandon its policy of a free secondary and primary education or terminate its financial subsidy for university education. On the other hand, he hoped that the government was thinking of adopting a more flexible and farsighted policy. If it is the latter, then the authorities should change their negative attitude toward independent Chinese middle schools, admit the Chinese contributions in this field and give them positive encouragement and adjustment.

He said that as the objective conditions keep changing, we must hold firm our ground to safeguard Chinese language, education and culture on the principle of "steadfastness conquers myriad changes"; in running a school, however, we must be bold and innovative to adjust ourselves to the development of the educational situation here and abroad and propagate the superior characteristics of Chinese education.

Earlier, Mr Oh Ban Tho, chairman of the Perak Federation of the Board of Trustees, said that ethnic Chinese account for 40 percent of the multiracial population of Malaysia, and defending Chinese education and national prestige is, therefore, a fair demand, based on national rights, which does not violate the constitution. We must not suspend our struggle just because of some obstacles.

He asserted that if a people lose their own language and culture, they lose their sense of direction and would live in shame forever.

He divulged that from 1971 to 1978, government funding for primary education totaled M\$263 million, of which only M\$18 million was allocated to Chinese schools, or 7 percent. There are some 1,200 Chinese schools throughout the country, but, with the growth of the Chinese population, the existing schools have not been able to take new students correspondingly. Moreover, many school buildings have not been properly maintained or refurbished, making them hazardous to the lives of students.

"We are also confronted with the shortage of Chinese teachers, without whom it would be impossible to run Chinese schools," Mr Oh said. "We must carry on through self-reliance and save ourselves, otherwise Chinese schools will gradually disappear on account of lack of teachers."

The 19th conference of the FCSBT reminded the minister of culture, youth and sports, Anwar Ibrahim, of the fact that there is as yet no national cultural policy which is accepted to all nationalities. Therefore, the conference deplored Minister Ibrahim's statement before Parliament that the government would not compromise the national cultural policy. The minister differed with the views expressed in the joint memorandum on national cultural problems recently submitted by Chinese associations.

The FCSBT conference passed the following resolutions:

1. Appeal to the government to respect the realities of our multiracial society, examine its policy on monolanguage, educational and cultural policy, guarantee the normal development of languages, education and culture of various nationalities; at the same time, to abolish Article 21 (2) of the 1961 Education Act in order to wipe out worries prevailing in Chinese and Indian communities.
2. Appeal to the government to change its disparaging attitude toward graduates of independent Chinese middle schools, recognize the uniform diplomas issued by independent Chinese middle schools as credentials for admission into colleges and universities, as well as government jobs.
3. Welcome the recognition of independent Chinese middle schools diplomas as scholastic credentials by the Malaysian Workers Technological Academy, and by American, Canadian, Japanese and Australian institutions of learning, and appeal to other colleges and universities in our country to do likewise for the sake of fairplay.
4. Appeal to the Ministry of Education to provide 3M teachers with the necessary teaching aids and materials, and to limit the number of students in each class to about 30 to reduce the teachers' burden.
5. Appeal to various state federations of boards of trustees, teachers associations, alumni clubs and other primary school development committees to pay close attention to and really understand the 3M system which is in its second year of execution, in order to safeguard primary Chinese schools.
6. Appeal to the government to build or repair dilapidated primary Chinese school buildings, in order to forestall the recurrence of a collapsed roof incident in a Perak primary school; at the same time, urge the government to adopt a fair policy in aiding nongovernment primary schools.
7. Support the three major plans of the Selangor Chinese Assembly Halls (organizing a Malaysian Chinese cultural seminar, organizing a Malaysian Chinese literature and history exhibition, and promoting a reform in teaching

curriculum and materials for Chinese middle schools, in cooperation with the FCSBT) and appeal to the public to rally around these plans.

8. Support the government's antidrug movement and urge all schools to strengthen their antidrug education and launch all kinds of antidrug movements.

The conference decided to hold the next conference at Sin San Kuanju Middle School on 20 November and appointed the Johore Federation of Boards of Trustees as the organizing committee.

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CSO: 4205/17

BRIEFS

MCA'S STAND UNCHANGED--Our country is an ethnically conglomerate society. The three major political parties which fought for our national independence represent their respective nationalities, not an alliance or a national front organization. These ethnic political parties then join hands to form a government, and the resulting National Front becomes a political entity comprising various nationalities. Datuk Mak Hon Kam, acting vice president of the Malaysian Chinese Association [MCA], made these remarks at a ceremony marking the party's 34th founding anniversary organized by one of its branches in Kuala Lumpur the other day. He said that in the past 34 years, MCA has invariably represented the interests of Chinese nationals and it will keep representing them in taking part in the mainstream of national activities. He explained that the 8 guiding principles proposed by MCA's leadership are for the purpose of implementing the party's 10 great plans and fulfilling its responsibility toward Chinese society. Safeguarding the legitimate interests of the Chinese remains the principal role played by the party. Datuk Mak Hon Kam also said that as MCA members, we must be able to discern right from wrong and we must be alert against saboteurs of party unity. At the same time, all members must put party interests over and above individual interests by strengthening and consolidating the party's position, and showing high-level solidarity and discipline. [Text] [Selangor KIN KWOK DAILY NEWS in Chinese 31 Jul 83 p 11] 9300

CSO: 4205/17

PHILIPPINES

MANILA COLUMNIST LOOKS AT 1984 BATASANG ELECTIONS

HK170539 Manila METRO MANILA TIMES in English 16 Oct 83 p 4

["The Jaywalker" column by Arturo A. Borjal: "Clean and Free Elections in '84"]

[Text] We are finally moving towards free and clean elections. If plans do not miscarry, the coming polls will be by province instead of by region. Bloc voting, too will be removed--and all political parties will be given representation in the election boards. But more significant is the designation of two opposition-nominated members of the Commission on Elections. This should make it harder to monkey around with the coming elections.

A few days after Aquino died, Jaywalker advocated a series of "dramatic political reforms" to refuse the people's smouldering passions. But time was allowed to slip by, and the situation deteriorated. Nonetheless, the projected political reforms can help heal the nation's wounds. Let's wish President Marcos and KBL [Kilusang Bagong Lipunan] leaders all the success in eliciting public support for the drive towards free and honest elections in 1984.

In free and honest elections, the Kilusang Bagong Lipunan may have a rough time. In metro Manila and Davao City, for instance, the backlash of the Aquino assassination is expected to work against the KBL. The same may happen in Cagayan de Oro, Cebu City, Batangas, Albay, Bulacan, Pampanga and other cities and provinces where the population is urbanized.

The Ilocos region and, possibly, Cagayan Valley will remain KBL bastions of strength. Small provinces, too, which are the political fiefdoms of KBL leaders like Marinduque's Reyeses or Palawan's Pana, will stay in the KBL fold. But overall, indications point to a photo finish in the provincial struggles for political supremacy between the KBL and the opposition.

While the KBL has money to spend in an electoral campaign, the momentum is the opposition's. Even now, the opposition has the demos and "yellow rain" and protest marches going for it in Metro Manila. All of these are giving them a chance to wage political campaigns, despite the electoral campaign ban.

In Metro Manila, the opposition faces worth watching are Neptali Gonzales, Teofisto Guingona, Ramon Mitra, Mel Lopez, Herminio Astorga, Aurora Pijuan, Alejandro Lichauco, Rey Fajardo, Chino Roces, Alejandro Roces, Francisco 'Soc'

Rodrigo, Joaquin Roces, and several others who have good chances of winning. On the KBL side, the search for possible winners will be agonizing.

The opposition should not make the mistake of glorifying Aquino the man. If they do, the emotional underpinings of their anti-Marcos drive will weaken. For it is of public knowledge that Ninoy's record as a politician was not exactly exemplary. He had many shortcomings that just now are being glossed over because of the way he died. The opposition should stress his courage and the treachery of his killers.

Outside Metro Manila, the opposition may field the following: Eva Estrada Kalaw, Tecla San Andres Ziga, Romblon's Manuel Martinez, Bren Guiao, Francisco 'Kit' Tatad, Rene Espina, Aquilino Pimentel, Reuben Canoy, Antonio Cuenco, Felimon Fernandez, Valentine Legaspi, Jose W. Diokno and other gradually-emerging faces. In succeeding columns, Jaywalker will discuss the pluses and minuses of interesting opposition candidates for the Batasang Pambansa, together with probably contenders on the KBL ticket.

The Marcos administration will get the credit if the coming elections are free and honest. For it will prove to the world that real democracy exists here. And if oppositionists win, then the outrage of people over the Aquino assassination will gradually die down. That in itself will be a big "victory" for the KBL.

Between now and the end of the year, many political developments will transpire. These should keep politicians and political observers really busy during the coming weeks.

CSO: 4200/101

ECONOMIC SITUATION, POSSIBLE THIRD DEVALUATION EXAMINED

HK111500 Manila METRO MANILA TIMES in English 11 Oct 83 p 14

[Editorial: "Let's Pray Our Leaders Know What They're Doing"]

[Text] Even the most sanguine of President Marcos's Cabinet cannot deny that the assassination of Senator Benigno S. Aquino Jr has seriously darkened the country's business horizon.

Local and foreign investors, not to mention foreign creditors, are reassessing their involvement in or exposure to the Philippine economy. As if to add insult to injury, the IMF recently prevailed upon our monetary authorities to devalue the peso for the second time in the space of 4 months. And now, we are told by no less than the Central Bank [CB] governor that the possibility of a third devaluation is not far-fetched. The second devaluation was ostensibly in exchange for IMF standby credits, but even on that score, no decision has been reached. Both Prime Minister Virata and CB Governor Laya came home not just empty-handed, but haggard as well, after several bouts of wheedling and arm-twisting with the IMF which finally led to a 14 to 1 exchange rate, instead of the 15-1 the IMF had wanted.

There also remains the long-term threat posed by inconsistent government policies and the increasing power of state enterprises in markets that can function more effectively if left alone for the private sector to operate.

Caught in the maze of political risks, unsound government policies, and the long drawn-out recession is, of course, the laborer, the lowly schoolteacher--in short, the ordinary minimum-wage earners, hapless victims all, for whom survival means clutching to the edge of a precipice, or walking precariously on a veritable tightrope.

To say that the nation is in a crisis, in deep trouble indeed, is to stress what is already obvious.

What may not be too obvious is that it behooves the leaders of the Right, the Middle and the Left to keep tempers from flying and passions from rising and to face a crisis of this magnitude with equanimity. After all, what is at stake here are not just the lives of isolated individuals, but of an entire nation--that body of teeming masses--and the children it will beget. And the hapless victims, what can they do? One very essential thing: to pray, on days of uncertainty and in the dead of night, that the people they look up to know what they are doing or are at least capable of learning from their mistakes.

JAPANESE COMPANIES INTERESTED IN INVESTING IN SINGAPORE

Selangor SIN CHEW JIT POH MALAYSIA in Chinese 14 Aug 83 p 6

[Text] A survey on Japan's domestic industry made by the Japanese Trade Promotion Society has shown that 42 Japanese companies are interested in investing in Singapore.

These companies are abundantly capitalized, established and well-managed companies, including Canon Cameras, Kanto Electrical Appliances Plant, Mitsubishi Machinery Manufacturing, Kabushiki Kaisha, Japanese Contact Lens, Onoda Cement, Takanta Civil Engineering, Arakawa Chemicals and Toshiba Chemical Industries.

The Japanese Trade Promotion Society's survey was directed to 260 relatively large companies in Japan, many of which regarded Southeast Asia as a region worth development and investment.

Apart from building manufacturing factories in the Southeast Asian region, these Japanese companies also wish to establish direct commercial relationships with Singapore or to invest in joint ventures or set up their respective branches there.

Up till this fiscal year ending at the end of March, Japan's total investment in Asia (including Indonesia, Hong Kong, South Korea, Singapore, the Philippines and Malaysia) had reached \$14,552,000,000. Japan is one of the largest investor countries in Singapore. By the end of March this year, the amount of Japan's direct investment in Singapore totaled \$1,383,000,000.

The breakdown of Japan's direct investment in Singapore during the past 3 years is as follows: \$140 million in 1980, \$266 million in 1981 and \$180 million in 1982. From these figures, it is clear that Japanese investment in Singapore has not been affected by the world economic recession.

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CSO: 4205/23

TERRITORIAL CLAIMS AGAINST LAOS REVIEWED

Bangkok KHAO CHATURAT in Thai 12 Sep 83 pp 34-37

[Article by S. Sukhantaphirom]

[Text] Westerners have come up with a key to understanding what diplomats are really saying when they speak: when a diplomat says yes, he means perhaps; when he says perhaps, he means no; if he says no, he is no diplomat.

This means that in order to understand what a diplomat is saying you must have another translation of the words to read between the lines to read the implications behind what is being said, or else the real meaning will be grossly misinterpreted.

During his visit to Thailand at the end of July, Mr Wu Xueqian, minister of foreign affairs for the People's Republic of China, stated during a news conference held on 1 August at the Erawan Hotel before his return to the PRC, that his visit to Thailand had been extremely delightful and he felt that he had been extremely successful in broadening the relationship between the two countries.

The Chinese minister added, "China will continue to help the tripartite Kampuchean Government. However, he also said that in providing aid in the past has proven China's ability; however China cannot do it alone without help from other countries who are supporting the tripartite coalition government as well; we ought to join hands and continue helping them according to our ability." (THAI RAT 2 Aug 83)

The Thai Government is supporting the tripartite coalition government at this time. The Chinese minister's remarks during a visit to Thailand indicates that the Thai Government ought to support the coalition in more ways than simply politically (meaning financially and militarily as well). Leaving China to do it all alone simply will not wash.

At about the same time that China's foreign affairs minister visited Thailand, Gen Kriangsak Chamanan, chairman of the House Foreign Affairs Committee, was invited to visit the LPDR to help improve the relationship between the two brother countries. Before his trip General Kriangsak stated in an interview on 4 August that:

"This trip is to improve the relationship between the two countries, which may be said to be inseparable brothers, and at the same time to find ways to improve trade and social matters and negotiate problems around the border. In addition, if foreign policy problems should arise, solutions will be considered and recommended to the government."

General Kriangsak expressed his opinion concerning the Kampuchean problem, stating that "we will also make a trip to Vietnam and Kampuchea in order to find a way to stop the fighting as nothing is gained from it. The only ones to gain from it are those selling munitions. The countries in this region ought to find a way to live together in peace." (MATICHON, 5 August 1983)

To resist this peace movement, Squadron Ldr Prasong Soonsiri, secretary of the National Security Council gave an interview on 4 August when he went to Air Force Base 6, to see Gen Prem Tinsulanon off on his trip to the South Asian countries. He stated in the interview that there have been several reports indicating activity around the Thai-Lao border which is a threat to Thai national security. According to the reports, people have been sent across the Thai border from Laos, all along the border. When they see a weak spot, they cross. This has a great impact on Thai national security.

The Secretary of the National Security Council added..."even though General Kriangsak, leader of the Democratic Nation Party and chairman of the House Foreign Affairs Committee, will make a trip to Laos, it may not make much difference in improving the relationship between the countries. The reason being that the basic problem between the two countries has never been resolved: the agreement that Thailand made with France regarding the borderline along the Mekong River when Laos was under Thai rule. Now Laos has become independent and refuses to acknowledge any agreements made by the colonialists. Concerning that agreement, although the colonialists did it, Laos is unwilling to correct the situation so that nature follows its course. In fact, this matter must be solved."

When the reporter questioned whether General Kriangsak's trip to Laos will improve Thai-Lao relations, Squadron Leader Prasong replied: "It will be pretty hard to make them the way they used to be. Because there are differences in our governmental systems and because their leaders are very much under the influence of Vietnam and Russia. Thai-Lao relations also involve the Kampuchean problem, so if the latter cannot be solved, then the Thai-Lao relationship cannot be improved." (THAI RAT, 5 August 1983)

From the clearly conflicting and argumentative nature of the interviews of General Kriangsak and Squadron Leader Prasong, "The ordinary news reporter" has asked the question:

"Why are you of the opinion that the delegation visiting Laos led by General Kriangsak is meeting with the disapproval of some government agencies concerned with security?"

"That's not hard to answer. An especially clear example of this is the statement by Prasong on the day the Foreign Affairs Committee left for Laos when he said that the Lao side is continuously trying to send infiltrators across the Thai border.

"This is what is called a pre-emptive strike!

"One person is invited to make a people-to-people visit to enhance the relationship between the two countries and at the same time the other person sits on the National Security Council and says that the country which the Foreign Affairs Committee has been invited to visit is trying to infiltrate Thailand, and when they finally meet in Vientiane they have to fake their smiles to one another.

"It is interesting that the announcement from the National Security Council is very similar to what Radio Beijing reports...as if it was the same information. Radio Beijing station has reported old news saying that the Soviets and Vietnamese are the 'big brothers' of Laos and have sent a large number of spies to infiltrate and make trouble in Thailand.

"The only difference in the reports of the National Security Council and Radio Beijing was that the National Security Council made their report when General Kriangsak and his party were leaving on their trip and Beijing made their analytical reports when the party returned to Thailand.

"Ever since Thailand opened up diplomatic relations with the PRC in 1975, our foreign policy has been apportioned between the political and economic side. Even though there are differences in the governmental systems, we remain friends; and even though there are differences in our economic systems, we are more than happy to trade.

"In terms of diplomatic relations, even though the Thai-Lao political road is quite rough, we still have relations and in economic and commercial terms Laos is heavily dependent on Thai goods due to the fact that Laos is a closed country with no outlet to the sea.

"Thai authorities use this as a weapon to push Laos into economic hardship by only slightly opening doors to trade." (News Desk MATICHON 10 August 1983)

Conclusion: Laos is a small country which has made four big mistakes in the way they have dealt with Thailand, which is a big country, according to the secretary of the National Security Council:

- (1) Laos has made moves along the Thai-Lao border by infiltrating, which poses a threat to Thai national security.
- (2) The Lao form of government is different from Thailand's and their leaders are subordinate to Vietnam and Russia.
- (3) The Lao problem is intertwined with the Kampuchea issue, and if the latter can't be solved, neither can the former.

(4) Laos still has some problems with Thailand concerning the Mekong River border and the agreement Thailand made with France when Thailand ruled Laos. Now Laos is independent, but it still refuses to amend the agreement concerning the border so that it goes according to nature, but the truth of the matter is that this must be resolved.

If we consider that Laos is a very small country with a population of only 4 million, next to Thailand's 48 million, Thailand is 12 times larger than Laos; and yet they still dare to provoke Thailand on these 4 issues. If one speaks as a "colonialist feudalism" great-power nation, one could say Thailand must teach Laos a lesson, and if "action is taken" to do so it means that Thailand's Indochina war would start again, as it did 43 years ago in 1940.

Why does one think to this extreme? The answer is because the charges made by the secretary of the National Security Council against Laos are very similar to those made by the Thai government, in that era concerning Indochina, against the French Government after their loss to the Germans in World War II. The French Government had become a government in exile in England under General De Gaulle after the victorious German army had formed a new government at Vichy under Marshal Petain in August 1940. Marshal Piboonsongkram, the prime minister made the following statement to Parliament on 9 June 1941 in meeting No 1/1941 Session 2, set 3:

"...to go along with the requests of the French Government, Thailand has agreed on 11 September 1940 to accept them but asks the following of France:

(1) "To establish the borderline along the Mekong River according to international law by using the deep water channel as a marker.

(2) "Adjust the border according to natural boundaries using the Mekong River as a border between Thailand and Indochina, from the north to the south to the Cambodian border by giving back to Thailand the land on the right bank of the Mekong opposite Luang Prabang and Pakse.

(3) "France must recognize that if Indochina passes from French sovereignty, France will give back the Lao and Cambodian zones to Thailand.

"However, France would have no part of all three requests from Thailand. The Vichy government rejected them and insisted that it would protect its Indochina from any enemy. Moreover, France moved troops and material in large quantities along the Thai border and used planes to violate Thai air space on more than 30 occasions. This clearly demonstrates that France has every intention of invading Thailand directly." (from Funeral oration for Gen Mangkon Promyotee at Wat Thapsirin Travas, 29 June 1966, Appendix to government documents pp 17-18)

And for this reason, it was assumed that the Indochina war had begun. But before starting the war of weapons, a step-by-step strategy had been set up.

Step one before military force was psychological preparation of the people with propaganda with the objective of implementing militant nationalism. This

could have been both overt and covert. The overt paper involved agitator propaganda: stirring songs, stories and anything else that would get people riled up, especially the youth (for nationalism, not for other things). The covert paper was a secret; no one really knew who was behind the action which involved the distribution of illegal leaflets and rumors, all aimed toward the same goal--stimulation of patriotic feelings in the masses.

11/16/76

DNV: 4297/176

PRK BORDER DISTRICT SECURITY, ECONOMIC CONDITIONS NOTED

Bangkok KHAO CHATURAT in Thai 19 Sep 83 pp 38-39

[Excerpt] On 25 March 1983, during my journey to the border of the Sisaket Province, I had an opportunity to take a close look at Khao Phrasviharn.

It was in the morning of the same day that I dropped by Kantharalak District which is a very large district located on Highway 221 which cuts directly across the Sisaket Province by-passing Highway 24 which is well known as Chokechai-Detudom Highway. It was around 10:30 am when the district office was very crowded with citizens and official personnel.

Upon my request regarding the history of the Kantharalak District, Mr Krisak Phaibun, the senior deputy district officer who had just transferred in from the provincial capital 3 months ago, handed me some documents about the district. According to the literature, the original name of Kantharalak was Uthumphonpisai which, later split up and became a separate district. Kantharalak relocated its headquarters to the Nam Om Subdistrict and ended up changing its name to Nam Om District in 1917. Then again in 1937 it changed from Nam Om to Kantharalak. The present population of this 1,627 square kilometer area is 160,000, and consists of Cambodian ethnic stock and northeasterners. The general terrain is one of forest and high plateau connected to the long stretch of the Cambodian border. There are 16 mountain passes including Phrapralai, Thap-U, Paetlak, Pheung Phraphut, Krabue, Tha Thao, Dam Phaka, Khentruon, Bandainak and Khaopha Viharn passes. All are located randomly along the Phanom Dangrak range which forms the border between Thailand and Kampuchea.

"There is a fair amount of natural resources in the range," Mr Krisak stated. "Besides forests there are abundant deposits of colored stones and diamonds, as well as three color stone factories located on the Kampuchean border."

I informed Mr Krisak that I was very interested in visiting the range and if I had the chance I would also like to take a good look at Khao Phraviharn, because I had never seen the real one, only a miniature at Ancient City.

"Too risky sir," the deputy district officer said. "Not too long ago two people were killed by mines, and only a few days ago a traveling monk, quite famous as a mine disposal expert, was also killed. As they say, 'the snake

handler dies because of the snake.' The mines were placed a long time ago, and no one knows their exact location; if you want to travel safely, you're better off staying on the road, it's too dangerous on the ground."

Faced with this, I wanted to find out about the border situation the senior deputy district officer indicated that under the present circumstances there is no cause for worry, even though there have been some reports of Kampuchean soldiers on the border, they have not violated Thai territory, and the problem with the [Thai] Communist terrorists has already quieted down.

"Everything seems very quiet now, there hasn't been any sign of Communist terrorist attacks around the district; the border situation is safe because our territory is higher than Kampuchea's."

I noticed that there is quite a lot more activity around the Kantharalak District than in the other border districts I have seen. Several banks have opened: The Bank for Agriculture, Savings Bank, and several commercial banks such as Bangkok Bank, Krungthai Bank and the Thai Farmers' Bank. This is unlike some of the border districts which don't have any financial institutions at all, not even a savings bank.

"Yes, the economic status of the Kantharalak residents is quite good when compared with other areas," said Greesuk, expressing his opinion on the current situation. "Trade is quite good because we are one of the centers of fruit and vegetable agriculture. Most of the people are involved in cassava, hemp and corn farming. However, there are some problems caused by price fluctuation, and there are quite a lot of poor people, especially among the ethnic Kampucheans."

As I wished to travel closer to the border, the senior deputy district officer assigned Mr Thongsuk Thongsalap, a security officer, to be my guide, and we headed for Phum Srol Village located at the edge of the Phanom Dongrak range adjacent to the entrance of Khao Phraviharn.

This village belongs to Thais of Cambodian ethnic stock. There are approximately 100 households in Bungmalu subdistrict which has been designated as a border self-defense village.

"The forest preserve in this area is quite thin." Mr Thongsuk pointed out a group of small mountains called the Phanom Dongrak Range. "People in this area do not have much respect for trees, they prefer making a living on the land; and with full support from capitalists who provide electrical saws they can reduce great numbers of trees, hundreds of years old, to stumps in 5 minutes, hauling them out by making hundreds of trips. I am just a little guy, there is nothing I can do except feel sorrow about the plight of trees and wildlife. Speaking of wildlife, there used to be abundant populations of deer, barking deer, and chamois, now they are all gone."

Mr Thongsuk did not recommend a visit to Phum Srol Village, which is located about 10 kilometers from Khao Phraviharn, because of the fact that there are still many land mines remaining in the area. "I have been on mine disposal

jobs several times. It's risky: We have no idea where they are located. Sometimes you stumble on them which is quite alright, but if you step on one you may as well say 'good-bye.'" [Deactivation techniques] are based on theory combined with caution and thoroughness.

I asked about the general welfare of the local people, as my guide had been living in the area long enough to know and understand what was going on. It seems that most of the people live day to day...they all work hard...most hire out cutting trees or working upland fields on the mountain. Most of them have sold their land in exchange for food or alcohol. Some spend 2-3 days up on the mountain, then commute back to the village with produce to sell at market. In the event that they need more money, they'll run to a capitalist and pay exorbitant interest rates. They then have nothing left for themselves, only a pile of debts, and they end up selling their labor to make a living.

"It really is a day-to-day living, standards getting lower and lower every day with conditions not much better than those of animals," Mr Thongsuk continued with a depressed expression on his face. "For food there is a lump of glutinous rice, pickled vegetables, fermented fish with small baked fish as a treat. If there is money available they'll spend 1 baht for food and 2 baht for alcohol. Most children start smoking at the age of 10, using newspaper wrapped around tobacco, when they grow up they start drinking and taking pain killing drugs, up to 5 doses a day. If they have to go without they suffer withdrawal symptoms...They say it cures fatigue."

Well, I think this ought to be enough to give one a valid picture of life at the border.

12458

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OPINION SURVEY ON POLITICAL, ECONOMIC ISSUES PUBLISHED

Bangkok PATINYA in Thai 19 Sep 83 pp 6-13

[Article: "Debate: The Choice of the People Is Change"]

[Excerpts] The Thaksina Room of the Khosit Hotel at 2 pm this past 27 August was crowded with about 600 people interested in their country's problems, each of whom was concerned enough to come hear the debate on "The People's Views on the Conditions of the Nation and Ways for Reform."

Economic Conditions: Now Worse Than All Previous Years

Results of a survey on economic conditions in 1979, show that 90 percent of the college students in four institutions, Chulalongkhon, Thammasat, Kasetsat, and Ramkamhaeng Universities, and 90 percent of the people of all regions of the nation have the opinion that the present (1979) economic conditions of the nation are worse than or the same as 5 years ago (1974). The survey results on the opinions of students and the people on economic conditions in 1980 showed that 90 percent of people and students believed that economic conditions in 1980 were the same as or worse than in 1975. From the data collected overall it appears that the majority believe that the economy at present (at the time of the research) is worse than the past. In the survey results for 1982 and 1983, more college students and people believed that economic conditions in 1982 would be better than 1977, as this was the year when the government was publicizing the search for natural resources, the "era of brilliance" when the world economic crisis was beginning to slow down, so that a number of college students and people felt that the nation's economic conditions were improving. In spite of this, survey results show that the majority of students, 62.72 percent, and people, 58.14 percent, said that the present economic conditions in 1983 are still worse than in 1978. The majority of those thinking that today's economic conditions are worse than 5 years ago give as reasons that in 1978 the cost of living was lower, people lived and ate better, there was less unemployment, there was less trade imbalance, the government was more sincere in solving economic problems, and foreign investment was greater.

And, when we asked them to look at the economic situation of the nation for the coming 5 years, the results were 68.16 percent of students and 71.50 percent of the people said that in 5 years the economic situation of the nation would improve by bringing in a government with good leaders, good administration and policies, and there would be natural gas and new technology which would be put to use, so that the trade imbalance would decrease.

Economic Decline: Caused by the Government or World Economic Situation?

When the government said it had done its best, the people, however, saw only a gradual decline and the gap of economic injustice increased. For this reason Dr Somchai posed a question asking the students and the people to choose one of two views on the cause of the people's difficulties and responsibility for them. View one: The poverty and economic decline in Thailand in part is the result of the world economic decline. View two: it is caused by the government's lack of stability, lack of dedication, lack of sincerity, and determination to capture advantages for and the survival of the government itself, rather than the benefit and welfare of the people. The survey showed that 80.8 percent of students and 67.2 percent of the people all over the nation believe the government is the important cause of the economic situation, because it looks out for itself, and is occupied only with grabbing a seat and benefiting itself. It appears that the southerners feel this way most strongly when compared with all regions, with 72.1 percent.

Therefore, we can see that no matter whether the government uses radio and television to publicize its brightness and brilliance and sets up this or that group to solve economic problems, the majority of the people do not trust it and think this is just trickery. Therefore when economic problems of the nation still have not clearly improved, the people's dissatisfaction concerning them is aimed at the government for being insincere toward the people, and the confusion in the country increases.

Social Conditions: Less Safe at Present Than any Time in the Past

When college students and other people were questioned about social conditions, the results of the survey for 1980 as compared with 1975, and 1981 as compared with 1976 were that apparently over 80 percent of the students and people surveyed believed that social conditions at the time of the survey (1980, 1981) were worse than 5 years earlier (1975, 1976), and the results of the survey this past June were the same. 78.64 percent of the students and 67.91 percent of the people said that social conditions at present are worse than 5 years earlier, which shows that the majority of the people are dissatisfied with the present social situation. They claim that the present is worse than the past in that there is as much crime as ever, economic conditions have worsened, it is hard to make it, there is great unemployment, people are selfish and lack moral principles, increasing the trend toward social

degeneration, and officials are inefficient. Therefore we see in the area of safety and warmth that people feel lonely, lack something to depend on and believe that when the economy is like this problem of robberies, crime and lack of morals will continue to spread.

But when asked about 5 years from now, the result was that 53.01 percent of students and 65.51 percent of the people said that in 5 years social conditions will improve as a result of good government, a good economy, people having work, and greater democracy in the nation.

The People: Hope That the State of the Nation Will Improve at a Fast Rate

Dr Somchai said that from the data gathered in 1979 and 1980 about 70 percent of the students and the people said that the state of the nation at the time of the survey (1979 and 1980) was worse than or the same as 5 years earlier (1974 and 1975) and was beginning to recover. Data collected last September and in June of this year showed the feeling that the present state of the nation (1982 and 1983) was better than under the Kriangsak governments 1 and 2 (1977 and 1978, respectively). That is, the results of the survey at the end of last June were that 41.17 percent of the students and 40.69 percent of the people said that the state of the nation at present was the same as or worse than during the period of the Kriangsak 2 government. Of the students 58.83 percent and 58.31 percent of the people said that it was better as compared with the government of Kriangsak 2.

But, when asked about the state of the nation 5 years from now, 76.15 percent of the people said there would be improvement. As a result of increased democracy in the nation, better leaders and better government, an improved economy, and the military playing a smaller role in politics the nation would improve. The reasons given by those who believed the nation would be worse off in 5 years were that the government and its administrators are not good, and mainly seek personal benefit. The nation would be in turmoil, the military would gain greater political power, the border situation would become more intense, economic conditions would worsen, and unemployment would rise.

Dr Somchai analyzed the survey results in this way: "If some event in the nation occurs that is counter to what over 70 percent of the people have said would be an improvement, then this group would join those who view the future darkly. But if the nation develops the way over 70 percent of the people hope, [the pessimists] will flee and there will be greater stability.

The People Want To Have Hopes: But When Explored They All Melt Away

After Dr Somchai scientifically analyzed social conditions, economic conditions, and the state of the nation from a psychosocial point of view, where it appeared that a high rate of people had hopes of getting a good, democratic government that would be able to solve various

problems, with a lesser political role for the military. He compared it with the actual social situation, analyzing important political organs that could realize the hopes and dreams of the people--government leaders, the political parties that compose the government and MP's.

As for government leaders: Survey data was gathered on individuals expected to compete for the position of prime minister, those coming from party leaders and military people who play a prominent role in society--Maj Gen Praman Adireksan, Mr Bunchu Rochanasathien, Mr Pichai Rattakun, Mr Khukhrit Pramot, Gen Kriangsak Chamanan, Mr Samak Suntharawhet, Gen Prem Tinsulanon, and Gen Athit Kamlangek--as to what extent these people would be able to solve the nation's problems Dr Somchai concluded from the survey that the majority of the students and people from all regions of the nation said that none of them could solve the problems.

Then Dr Somchai revealed the survey results on the political parties that make up the government, measuring to what extent the people accept them and feel secure in their solutions to the nation's problems. He asked them to choose from two views on political parties in Thailand: View one: political parties are made up of good people who send people to volunteer to be MP's and set up a government to help the poor and needy in order to create justice. The other view: political parties in Thailand generally are representatives of an influential group with great advantages who set up political parties to become ministers, or a government to protect the advantages of their group. For the two views, the survey results were 91 percent of students and 84.9 percent of the people said that political parties are collections of bad or not-so-good people looking out for themselves and acting for themselves.

From these survey results it can be seen that people are not willing to accept the individuals or the parties.

Therefore, he wanted to look at the MP's and to what extent the Thai people had faith in them. The results were that about 52 percent of the people said that generally MP's were of adequate quality, but as many as 41.3 percent of the students and 36.4 percent of country people said that they were bad or very bad, while only 6.5 percent of students and 11.7 percent of the people said that they were good or very good. Dr Somchai concluded about hopes for the future state of the nation that; "The political situation is fragile: the people want to hope it will be good, but in fact they do not know what to grab onto, because it is a complete failure. This is the present situation of the people who want to have hope but when explored they all melt away."

The People's View of the Military

The attempts of the military to gain political power caused Dr Somchai to ask the people their view on the role of the military and what it should be, by asking them about the two groups of ideas of the military

that have particular importance and are not in agreement. He asked students and people with which military group they most agreed. The survey results were that 10.6 percent of the students and 20.9 percent of the people wanted to give the military a greater role in politics, saying that the military should have direct political power because the political parties and MP's are generally not good. But as many as 89.4 percent of students and 79.1 percent of the people said that the political role of the military should be decreased and that of the people and political parties increased. To see more clearly how the people view the military, Dr Somchai posed the question of who should be the leaders in solving economic and social problems that have piled up in Thai society, with three choices for the people to select from: 1. the military should be the main leaders because they are prepared, have the power and strength; 2. political parties, because they are the representatives of the people; 3. uncorrupt people should join together to solve them.

The survey results show that only 3.7 percent of the students and 10.6 percent of the people believe that the military should be leaders in solving the problems; but 96.3 percent of students and 89.4 percent of the people believe that political parties and the people should be leaders in solving the problems themselves. So Dr Somchai concludes that, "the people are not willing to accept them, not only in their role in intervention, but also in the role of leaders in change."

In addition, Dr Somchai surveyed the points of view of the people on type of government, whether the majority of the people agreed with the system of dictatorship or democracy. Therefore he posed two ideas on the solution of the nation's political problems, asking the people to select the idea they agree with most.

The survey results show that 31.4 percent of the students believed that a good government does not necessarily give the people a choice and is able to bet a good person with clean hands and strength to set up a government. But 68.6 percent of the students and 63.4 percent of the people said that they did not want dictatorship. From these survey results Dr Somchai concludes: "Therefore it can be seen that whether in their ideas on the role of the military, their acceptance of the military as leaders in change, or in their views on type of government, the people are not at all willing to accept the use of dictatorial power by the military. Therefore no such government can have stability. If two out of three people, or more, build a fortress that it will knock down, there are certain to be problems.

9937

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POLL SHOWS PUBLIC MISTRUSTS MILITARY

Bangkok PATINYA in Thai 19 Sep 83 pp 24-30

[Article by Sirimana Satmai: "Results of Poll on Views of the Military: the Thai People Don't Trust the Military"]

[Excerpts] During the period from the end of June to the beginning of July, 1983, the research commission's Dr Somchai Rakwichit did a survey of the points of view of college students and people toward the military to study the image of the military in the eyes of the majority of college students and the people and whether or not they want the military to play a role in politics or as principal leaders in solving the nation's problems. The research commission, for this survey, picked students at random at four institutions: Kasetsat, Thammasat, Chulalongkhon, and Ramkhamhaeng Universities, and chose people at random from all regions, 1,133 people altogether. The researchers used the method of direct interview and asked the interviewees: "In military circles today there are two especially important and conflicting groups of ideas. With which group's viewpoint do you most agree?" Then the interviewees chose one of these two views:

A. Military group 1 is of the opinion that the military should take direct political power because political parties and MP's are generally not good and are tools of capitalists and are a group of evil and advantaged people seeking power and advantages for themselves and their friends, creating suffering and injustice and continually destroying the stability of the nation. Therefore the military, which is uncorrupted and more sincere toward the nation, needs to take power in governing the nation.

B. Military group 2 is of the opinion that the taking of political power by the military would cause them to be closely involved with influential and advantaged businessmen who are evil, inciting them to play favorites against each other as they seek advantages without fear of legal restraints, opening the way for unwholesome influences to spread among the armed forces and cause division. Good military men lose morale and will power and there is greater division between the military and the people, and the nation will only deteriorate. Therefore, the best way is for the military to support political parties and the people in their actual role in solving the nation's problems in a democratic way and the military should hasten to decrease their own role in politics and attend to performing their real responsibilities efficiently and well.

Table 1

Opinions of the Military Held by College Students, Divided by Sex and University

(percent)

Item chosen	Total	Sex		University			
	N=519	Female N=241	Male N=278	Kasetsat N=120	Thamasat N=123	Chula N=123	Ramkhamhaeng N=153
A	10.6	10.4	10.8	8.3	8.1	6.5	17.6
B	89.4	89.6	89.2	91.7	91.9	93.5	82.4
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

The survey results showed that of the college students (see table 1), 10.6 percent believed that the military should play a greater political role or hold on to governing power because political parties and MP's are generally not good, and the military is less corrupt and more sincere toward the nation (choice A). The majority of college students, 89.4 percent, believed that the military should decrease their role in politics because, if the military meddles in politics, it creates division among military circles and then evil influences enter the armed forces. Therefore the military should really support political parties and the people in solving problems (choice B).

Table 2

Opinions of the Military Held by the People, Divided by Sex and Region

(percent)

Item chosen	Total	Sex		Region				
	N=612	Female N=121	Male N=491	North N=129	South N=122	Northeast N=114	Central N=135	Greater Bangkok N=112
A	20.9	24.8	20.0	27.1	12.3	26.3	25.2	12.5
B	79.1	75.2	80.0	72.9	87.7	73.7	74.8	87.5
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

For the people (see table 2), about 20.9 percent believed that the military should play a greater role in politics (choice A), while the majority of the people, about 79.1 percent, believed that the military should play a decreased role in politics (choice B).

It can be seen that the majority of both college students and the people agree that they still distrust the military and do not believe that they can solve the nation's problems. Therefore, if the military takes power

in government, only about 20 percent of college students and the people will support them, while the other 80 percent will not be willing to accept such a military government.

In addition, to determine whether the question asked has levels of confidence or degrees of faith, the researchers further asked: Over the past 10 years Thailand has been continually in turmoil, lacking political stability, with problems of deterioration in terms of great economic and social injustice. These problems must be solved sincerely and correctly. Of the three points of view for the solution of the basic problems, which view do you most agree with personally?"

(A) View 1. The military will be the principal leaders in the solution of the problems because the military has power, strength, patriotism, is corrupt, and is more ready to press for change than other forces in Thai society.

(B) View 2. Political parties should be the principal leaders in solving the nation's problems because the political parties are the central groups of leaders of the people. Since Thailand has as its goal the creation of democracy and the fight for the needs of the majority of the people, it is desirable that the political parties, which are the representative organs of the people, establish the government and control and state machinery to administer the country in the way desired by the majority of the people.

(C) View 3. Citizen organizations with good principles, uncorrupt leaders, and abilities that the majority of the people accept will be the principal tool in solving the nation's problems because in the past when the military had power they built a dictatorship and sought advantages mainly for their own group. Nor are political parties the true representatives of the people. When they have power they mostly seek advantages for their own group, irresponsibly. Therefore, the real choice of the people is to join together with good principles and good leaders and sincerity toward the people and concentrate their power in backing good people to administer the nation, control the bureaucracy and political parties and work to serve the nation and the people.

Table 3 on following page.

Table 3

Students' Opinions on the Way to Solve the Nation's Problems, Divided by Sex and University

Item chosen	(percent)						
	<u>Total</u> N=519	<u>Sex</u>		Kasetnat N=120	<u>University</u>		
		Female N=241	Male N=278		Thammasat N=123	Chula N=123	Ramkhamhaeng N=153
A	3.7	2.9	4.3	2.5	1.6	1.6	7.8
B	51.4	49.0	53.6	50.8	56.1	52.9	47.1
C	44.9	48.1	42.1	46.7	42.3	45.5	45.1
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

The survey results were that (see table 3) only 3.7 percent of the college students wanted the military to be the principal leaders in solving the nation's problems (choice A). Of the college students 51.4 percent wanted the political parties to be the leaders in solving the problems, because regardless of their characteristics these organs are more representative of the people than the military (choice B). And the remaining 44.9 percent of the college students wanted citizen organizations with good principles and good leaders to be the principal tool in encouraging good people to enter the national administration (choice C).

Table 4

The People's Opinions on the Way to Solve the Nation's Problems, Divided by Sex and Region

	(percent)							
	<u>Total</u>	<u>Sex</u>		<u>Region</u>				
Item chosen		Female	Male	North	South	Northeast	Central East	Greater Bangkok
	N=614	N=121	N=493	N=130	N=122	N=115	N=135	N=112
A	10.6	13.2	9.9	9.2	8.2	17.4	11.1	7.1
B	49.2	38.9	49.5	53.9	49.2	46.1	44.4	52.7
C	40.2		40.6	36.9	42.6	36.5	44.5	40.2
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Of the People (table 4), only 10.6 percent wanted the military to govern the nation (choice A). Another 49.2 percent wanted the political parties to set up a government and control the state machinery in administering the nation according to the desires of the majority of the people (choice B); and the remaining 40.2 percent believed that both the military and the political parties are exclusively interest groups. Therefore citizen organizations must be created as tools in backing good people to enter the national administration (choice C).

Therefore it can be said that the majority of college students and the people do not trust the military and do not believe the military will be able to solve the nation's problems.

From all these research results it can be seen that college students and the people do not want to let the military play an increased political role. At the same time they want the military to play a smaller political role than at present and to perform the real duties of the military efficiently and well. This may be because in the past 50-odd years there are examples that show that if the military becomes very much involved with politics or takes direct power in governing the nation, there is a tendency for some people and some groups in the military to seek advantages, economic and other. When there are advantages involved, they become lustful and seek to protect their power and advantages. Gradually, usually by use of methods characteristic of dictatorship or because of unfairness, divisions arise both in the forces themselves and among the people. In addition, the military government usually is unable to solve the nation's problems as it should. And, the normal duties of the military continue to remain in their hands, such as problems of communist terrorists, foreign intervention, as well as problems of danger from external threats. Therefore the military has many responsibilities. They must develop the strength of the forces, develop strategies and tactics and various activities to fit the various kinds of situations. Division in the national forces and among the people therefore presents a great danger to the independence and security of the nation.

In any case, it is observed that looked at superficially the results of this survey contradict the results of the survey of opinions of college students and people toward political parties and MP's that PATINYA has frequently published. These results show that in the opinion of the majority of college students (over 80 percent) political parties do not have the confidence and trust of college students and the people because they believe that political parties are only interest groups who want political power in order to protect and to seek advantages for themselves and their parties and do not wish to protect the gains of the nation and the people as a whole. In addition the quality of elected MP's generally, in the eyes of the majority of college students and the people, is very low. That is, a majority of college students and the people believe that the quality of MP's in general ranges from adequate to bad and very bad, in that order, with very few in the range of good and very good (details of the results of this research can be studied in the book "Origins of Birth, Existence and Fairness of the Highest Thai Political Leaders and the Future of the Nation" of the People's Corporation, Ltd). But when the college students and the people are asked to choose who they want to be leaders in solving the nation's problems--choosing from among the military, political parties, and citizen organizations--over 45 percent of college students and the people want the political parties to be the principal leaders in solving the nation's problems, while over 40 percent want the people who are uncorrupt, sincere and principled to join together to solve the problems.

This does not mean that those research results are not reliable. It is because, when speaking particularly about political parties and MP's, the majority of college students and the people believe that they are just a group with advantages but no sense of responsibility in their duties; but when they choose who they want to be leaders in solving problems, some of the college students and the people have to choose political parties because no matter their faults they are still better than letting the military take power in governing the nation. At least the MP's are elected by the people and political parties are part of a democratic system. In addition, when political parties or MP's have power, the people usually have the right and freedom to criticize or attack them if they believe they are acting incorrectly. And they can refuse in the next elections to reelect MP's or political parties they believe are not so good. This is unlike when the military is in power, because usually the people's rights and freedoms to express their beliefs are curtailed and they are unable to criticize or attack the military government freely. And, when they do not like the military government, they cannot get rid of it or get a new government. If they oppose the military government without its consent, the people may be suppressed.

As for citizen organizations that have principles, good leaders, and are capable, these have not existed and the people generally know that it is very difficult to unite those with like principles into a group with the power to solve the nation's problems. They do not know how to unite to achieve political power. Therefore, only about 40 percent of college students and people made this choice.

Therefore, it can be said that the reason the research results appear thus is that college students and people do not know in whom they can entrust their hopes, but when they must choose from letting the military hold power and letting political parties and MP's have power, more of the students and people will choose the political parties and MP's.

9937

CSO: 4207/172

MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

CLANDESTINE RADIOS REPORT GUERRILLA ACTIVITY

Guerrilla Action in Ban Me Thuot

BK151135 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2300 GMT 15 Oct 83

[Text] Here is a report on the battle activities of guerrillas on the highlands in Central Vietnam against the Le Duan clique's soldiers:

Ban Me Thuot battlefield: On 2 September, the guerrillas attacked the Le Duan soldiers northwest of (Buon Teak Ten) village, killing one and wounding another. The guerrillas also seized 1 AR-15 and 20 rounds of ammunition. On 3 September, the guerrillas attacked the Vietnamese enemy at 4 km east of (O Yatrak), killing two and wounding six. On 5 September, the guerrillas attacked the Vietnamese enemy at 4 km north of (Chi Kong Neng) hill, killing one and wounding two. On the same day, the Vietnamese enemy was attacked north of (Ya Hali) village, in (Teap Yali) District. One soldier was killed, and 1 AK and 40 rounds of ammunition were seized. On 17 September, the guerrillas intercepted the Le Duan soldiers' trucks along Route 21 at 500 meters west of (Chih Seh) hill, destroying 3 trucks. Five Vietnamese soldiers on the trucks were killed and eight others wounded. An AK, bank notes worth 9,080 Vietnamese dong, and a quantity of materiel were also seized.

In sum, on this battlefield, the guerrillas killed 10 enemy soldiers and wounded 17 others for a total of 27 casualties. They also destroyed 3 trucks and seized 2 AK's and 40 rounds of ammunition; 1 AR-15 and 20 rounds of ammunition; bank notes worth 9,080 Vietnamese dong, and a quantity of other materiel.

Guerrilla Action in Kontum

BK161339 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 15 Oct 83

[Text] The Dega-Fulro guerrillas in Kontum ambushed Vietnamese soldiers northeast of (Blai Rolung) hamlet position on 12 September, killing two and wounding another. They intercepted Vietnamese soldiers on the road from Kontum town to (Kon Blang) hamlet on 18 September, killing 4 and seizing 1 pistol, 1 AK, and 30 rounds of AK ammunition.

In summary, on the Kontum battlefield, the Dega-Fulro guerrillas killed or wounded seven Le Duan Vietnamese soldiers.

Guerrilla Activity in Central Vietnam

BK170712 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2300 GMT 16 Oct 83

[Text] Here is a report on the battle activities of guerrillas in the central highlands of Vietnam against the Le Duan soldiers:

Play Cu Battlefield: On 4 September, guerrillas attacked the Le Duan soldiers at (Pera) hamlet, killing two and seizing 2 AR-15's and 40 rounds. On 25 September, guerrillas attacked the Le Duan soldiers at an area near (Phlei) hamlet in (Buon Kae Kum Lat) commune, killing one and wounding two.

Dac Lac Battlefield: On 14 September, guerrillas attacked the Le Duan soldiers at an area south of (Buon Thieu), killing two and seizing 2 AK's, 30 AK rounds and 3 handgrenades. On 19 September guerrillas attacked the Vietnamese Le Duan soldiers at an area 30 km from (Buon Trang) hamlet, killing three, wounding two, and seizing 2 AK's, an AR-15 and 60 rounds of AR-15 ammunition.

In sum, on these battlefields, the guerrillas killed five enemy soldiers, wounded two others, and seized 4 AK's, 30 AK rounds, an AR-15, 60 AR-15 rounds and 3 handgrenades.

Attacks in Central Highlands

BK180248 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2300 GMT 17 Oct 83

[Text] Here is a report on the battle activities of guerrillas in Vietnam's Central Highlands against the Le Duan clique's soldiers:

Kon Tum battlefield: On 12 September, guerrillas attacked the Le Duan soldiers east of (Play Renong) hamlet and at (Buon Ha Kum Yali) in (Tiet Yali Ta Thay) commune, killing two and wounding one. On 18 September, guerrillas attacked the Le Duan soldiers on the road leading from Kon Tum to (Kon Thlu) hamlet, killing four and seizing a pistol, an AK and 30 rounds of ammunition.

In sum, on this battlefield, the guerrillas killed six enemy soldiers, wounded another, and seized a pistol, an AK and 30 rounds.

Guerrilla Activities 14-18 Sep

BK200116 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 19 Oct 83

[Text] On the Dac Lac battlefield, between 14 and 18 September, Dega-FULRO guerrillas intercepted and attacked Le Duan soldiers moving from their positions

to the south of (Sangke Dong Thuen) and to the west of (Buon Trang) position, killing five and wounding two for a total of seven casualties. The guerrillas also seized 4 AK's, an AR-15, 60 rounds of AK ammunition, and 60 rounds of AR-15 ammunition.

CSC 6212/7

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE AND AID

VIETNAMESE LEADERS THANK BULGARIA FOR CONGRATULATIONS

AU271906 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 25 Sep 83 p 1

[Text] Todor Zhivkov, secretary general of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the State Council, and Grisha Filipov, chairman of the Council of Ministers, have received the following telegram from Le Duan, secretary general of the Communist Party of Vietnam, from Truong Chinh, chairman of the SRV Council of State, and from Pham Van Dong, chairman of the SRV Council of Ministers:

We convey to you, and through you to the BCP Central Committee, to the State Council, and to the government of the fraternal People's Republic of Bulgaria, our sincere gratitude for the kind wishes and congratulations expressed on the occasion of the 38th anniversary of the SRV national holiday.

With satisfaction we note that the sincere friendship and fraternal cooperation between our two parties and countries are developing constantly and strengthening on the basis of the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism.

We wish that the people of fraternal Bulgaria, under the leadership of the BCP, may achieve great successes in building developed socialist society, in contributing to the consolidation of the socialist community's power and to the forces struggling for peace, national independence, democracy, and socialism.

It is our wish that the friendship and cooperation between our two parties, states, and peoples may develop along ascending lines and increase from day to day.

CSO: 2200/13

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE AND AID

SRV LEADERS CABLE THANKS TO ROMANIAN LEADERS

AU261014 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 25 Sep 83 p 5

[Text] To Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania; Comrade Constantin Dascalescu, prime minister of the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania; and Comrade Nicolae Giosan, chairman of the Grand National Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Romania.

We want to extend sincere thanks to you, to the RCP, to the Grand National Assembly, to the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and to the fraternal Romanian people for the wonderful congratulations conveyed on the 38th anniversary of the SRV.

May friendship between Vietnam and Romania strengthen and develop more and more!

We wish the fraternal Romanian people great successes in their work of building socialism.

[Signed] Le Duan, general secretary of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee; Truong Chinh, chairman of the SRV State Council; Pham Van Dong, chairman of the SRV Council of Ministers; and Nguyen Huu Tho, chairman of the SRV National Assembly

CSO: 2700/14

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE AND AID

HAU GIANG IMPORT-EXPORT STRENGTHS, WEAKNESSES PRESENTED

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 30 Aug 83 p 2

[Article by Nguyen Kien Phuoc: "New Progress and Limitations of Hau Giang Import-Export Sector"]

[Text] Over the past few years, the import-export sector of Hau Giang has taken some positive actions, contributed to the gradual process of balancing local level needs of production and living, and contributed foreign currency to the nation.

New Progress

Further building on successes attained in previous years, Hau Giang satisfied 73.34 percent of the planning goals set by the state and 66.63 percent of the objectives of the province's struggle plan in the first 6 months of 1983.

The value of export goods increased to 2.23 times that of the same period last year. Two prime products among the 25 consolidated under the management of the central echelon are frozen shrimp and frozen pineapples. The maritime products sector in the province is trying to exploit and manage shrimp rather tightly and soon expand distribution to districts, increase the number of installations that participate in export, and develop a purchasing network extending to the basic level, with appropriate prices, so that shrimp, frozen or processed into dried shrimp, can rapidly increase in quantity and quality. The Soc Trang Frozen Maritime Products Processing Enterprise alone processed 330 tons of export shrimp and released another 115.6 tons for processing. The combined output was thus 445.6 tons, more than 2.2 times as much as the quota levied by the Ministry of Maritime Products. The output of dried shrimp, also, was 288 tons, 4 times that of the planned goal.

The frozen vegetables and fruit enterprise had many problems, especially with transportation resources. The price of pineapples changed in the 2nd quarter, because they were out of season, and production had to be stopped for 2 months; yet the enterprise was able, with great effort, to satisfy 50.6 percent of the goal of the annual plan, a 63 percent increase over the same period last year. Low yields were achieved in

fresh pineapples and bananas, because changes in product quality standards caused a rise in the cost of raw materials and because the few vessels that did come in arrived out-of-season. Green beans, peanuts, sesame, soybeans, and the like surpassed yields of 1960 year, but large export volumes were not possible. Seventy percent of the goal of the annual plan was satisfied for exported watermelons and 72 percent for exported duck feathers; other products, however little the output of each, contributed significantly to the completion of the export plan for the first 6 months of the year.

The principal reasons for these results were that there was a change in the way labor was divided, management was classified, and sources were maintained for purchasing goods. There were many problems; agricultural supplies and commodities were too scarce for two-way export contracts to be signed with peasants, production relationships in the countryside are mainly individual ones, and few efforts have been made to establish areas of specialized cultivation for raising export crops to develop main export goods of high quality. Faced with this situation, how could the export sector of Hau Giang arrange for purchasing and control of sources of goods? The substance of recent changes in the trade and export sectors was to adhere to the principle of considering economic effectiveness paramount and to rely on the reality of the situation in organizing purchases and controlling goods in a most skillful and positive way. Export goods used to be purchased through traders, but now the district trade sector is relied on exclusively. Long-distance traders have been eliminated from the district level on up, because the socialist trade structure is capable of handling business satisfactorily at those levels. Competition for purchases or sales between central and local import-export business agencies has virtually ceased. But because socialist trade forces in villages are still weak and overextended, the district level still makes selective use of a number of traders for some goods, usually through purchase consignment contracts and contracts for transport up from villages.

Due to specifications and quality requirements, the sector arranged to make direct purchases of bananas. Provincewide, there are four locations--in Chau Thanh, Ke Sach, and Can Tho City--where purchasing is done, as well as reprocessing and packaging for export. For goods which the trade sector has been purchasing for a long time, the export sector signed contracts with level-two and level-three trade corporations. As for fresh pineapples and watermelons, due to insufficient forces to send out for purchases, lack of experience, and a shortage of means of water transport, purchase consignment contracts were arranged with a number of patch owners and traders, with clear rewards and punishments, etc. One might say that a good job has been done of purchasing and control of the sources of goods, ensuring that there are funds for goods, especially for agricultural materials and commodities, and signing two-way contracts with cooperatives, production collectives, and peasants and workers to produce export goods. Hau Giang has regarded the most important measures to be policies that encourage peasants to raise export crops. Another

positive thing about Hau Giang is that 47.1 percent of the imports it buys with the foreign currency it collects (from export trade) are materials to support agricultural production, 22.5 percent are materials for the chemical industry for industrial production and the production of consumer goods, and a small percentage is for other commodities.

Limitations

Hau Giang is a province with great agricultural and forestry potential and is an economic and cultural center in Nam Bo, and it has the port of Can Tho, which facilitates exchange of local goods with the rest of the country and with foreign countries. Why is it, then, that exports are still developing slowly today, and the rate of economic effectiveness is still low, out of proportion with the potential and existing conditions.

The first thing to consider is that in addition to the special-product, high-yield rice areas to which high-investment projects have been devoted there are areas that have set norms for raising pineapples, soybeans, jute, onions, and watermelons. Yet old production relationships have not been reformed, most production operations are small and dispersed, and the pricing policy for each product does not really motivate the peasant to raise more, so there are no concentrated areas of specialized cultivation, no real in-depth investment to create main export goods in large volumes and of high quality.

Efforts to expand the zone specializing in the cultivation of export crops have been limited by problems with materials, especially fertilizer, insecticides, and staple commodities to supply peasants according to two-way economic contracts. The situation with Hau Giang's purchasing and control of sources of goods is one of "frantically groping for bubbles,"--that is, the docking of a ship to load goods necessitates a great mobilization of province forces, some from each district, and even neighboring provinces, to get enough together. Clearly, (although there might be) a wealth of land and a large labor force, little concentration of goods makes purchasing and handling considerably more difficult. Because of shortage in materials critical for arranging two-way contracts with peasants, it has been hard actively to hold down costs. As an agricultural province, its main exports are farm products, maritime products, and fruits, yet there are still complicated issues to be resolved regarding relationships between the responsibility to contribute export products to the central echelon and permission for the local level to export, between observing the principle of centralization and expanding local initiative.

As for pricing, the people's committee of the province can set a suitable price range for each product permitted to be locally exported, so that goods can be purchased without having arbitrary price hikes.

When such complications have been untangled, Hau Giang exports will develop rapidly and robustly and will contribute significantly to the socialist portion of the economy of the province and the revolutionary cause of the nation.

PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

HAIPHONG PARTY COMMITTEE MEETS, ENACTS 'URGENT MEASURES'

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 30 Aug 83 p 1

[Article in the "Responsibility and Discipline" column: "Implementing the Resolution of the Fourth Plenum of the VCP Central Committee, Haiphong Party Committee Enacts a Number of Urgent Ideological, Organizational Measures"]

[Text] The executive committee of Haiphong's party organization met to critique the party committee's leadership since the Fifth Party Congress and, in the spirit of the resolution of the Fourth Plenum of the VCP Central Committee, enacted a number of urgent measures for insuring success in socioeconomic work for the immediate future.

Comrade Hoang Tung, secretary of the VCP Central Committee, attended the party committee meeting.

After discussing relationships in the actual situation, the conference unanimously affirmed the resolution of the Fourth Plenum of the VCP Central Committee, the viewpoints of the Secretariate, and the leadership of the party organization and Municipal Party Committee over the recent past.

From the Fifth Party Congress to the present, enlightened by the resolution of the congress and resolutions of the VCP Central Committee, the party organization and people of Haiphong City have struggled through many difficulties and won many victories. Outstanding among achievements was solving the food problem. In circumstances of bad weather and many problems with supplies and raw materials, Haiphong achieved higher total yields with this 5th month and spring rice crop than ever before and mobilized more than 60,000 tons of paddy, twice the mobilization goal of 1981 and 3 times that of previous years. With the total yields mobilized in one season, Haiphong has enough to satisfy the food needs of the city for half a year. This has been a great accomplishment for the people, cadres, and party members. The production of industry, small industry, and handicrafts has remained strong and has shown some progress. There have been many efforts in basic construction; maritime products are being upgraded. Imports and exports keep growing.

Security and national defense have improved; organization work has shown efforts to fulfill leadership and guidance needs; mass mobilization has increased and has been orientated toward accomplishing socioeconomic works.

The party committee conference affirmed that, since the Fifth Party Congress, Haiphong City has made some changes and increasingly steady progress. Imbued with the party line from the start, the party committee considered agriculture, especially grain production, the most important task and concentrated guidance on raising Haiphong's agriculture to large-scale socialist production. Party committee guidance regarding other work has also become more and more articulate, detailed, and timely.

While affirming that these accomplishments were substantial, the conference also criticized certain shortcomings: not yet totally adopting the party viewpoint and policy on the struggle between two roads and the struggle between us and the enemy, and not yet completely recognizing the importance of strengthening and improving socialist production relationships--most importantly, being lax on the distribution and circulation front and in the fight against negative tendencies in economic management. Bad tendencies in ideology and organization also came to light--worker laziness, for instance, encroachment on socialist property, and devious and degenerate behavior.

The conference pointed out that cadres at every level still fail to realize correctly that the struggle between two roads is tied to the struggle between us and the enemy, and the principle of democratic centralism is not yet strictly adhered to.

To overcome such shortcomings, the party committee conference unanimously enacted a number of urgent measures to insure the successful achievement of the goals published in the resolution of the Eighth Congress of the municipal party organization--a number of quotas were also adjusted upward from what they were in the plan at the beginning of the year.

On the basis of accelerating developmental production, the party committee will concentrate leadership and guidance on the distribution and circulation front from now until the end of 1983, balancing the possession of money and goods, especially food, from the basic level (on up), and insuring that all nine classes of supply are provided in correct proportions to cadres, workers, and officials.

The party committee delineated the duties of each member of the party committee, each member of the people's committee, and each director of an office responsible for a ward or a production installation.

The conference stressed the importance of close cooperation between industry and agriculture; building up an agroindustrial structure from the basic level; concentrating the strengths of all aspects of agricultural development; pushing production of consumer goods and export

goods; turning ship repair and maritime trade into an activity with infrastructure, results, and quality; and developing import and export, with emphasis on on-the-spot export to balance one's own production and living needs. (Also stressed were) thoroughgoing attention to leading and guiding ideology, culture, security, and national defense; strengthening the grassroots organization of the party, improving the district echelon, and emphasizing distribution and circulation. (The conference also stressed) close guidance to correct criticism and self-criticism at all levels and in all sectors in the spirit of the resolution of the Fourth Plenum of the VCP Central Committee.

In reference to improving the leadership and guidance of party echelons, the regulation of state agencies, and the patterns of action of mass organizations from the municipal level out to the basic level, emphasis was placed on strict adherence to the principle of democratic centralism and developing the working people's right to collective ownership, with the aim of winning victory in the struggle to carry out the state plan of 1983 and gearing up to formulate and implement the state plan of 1984.

9830

CSO: 4209/542

ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

HO CHI MINH CITY EXPANDS COMMERCIAL ACTIVITY IN AREA

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 12 Sep 83 p 1

[Article: "Ho Chi Minh City Expands Relationships in Exchanging Goods With Provinces"]

[Text] The Ho Chi Minh City commercial sector has expanded relationships in economic cooperation and exchange of goods with more than 30 provinces and cities in the zone and throughout the country. This cooperation is beginning to help the city create additional sources of farm products, foodstuffs, raw materials, etc.; at the same time, it is introducing and selling the city's industrial, small industrial and handicraft goods in these provinces.

Thus far, the city has signed 691 contracts with 112 provincial-level commercial units and 151 district-level commercial units at a gross purchase value of 2.5 billion dong and gross sales value of 2.416 billion dong. The provinces' marketing centers located in Ho Chi Minh City also are being rearranged. The city's level 2 commerce is unifying management of essential items. The city's precincts and districts are engaged in marketing directly with the provinces under the overall supervision, division of labor and guidance of the city and Commercial Service. The substance of cooperation and exchange of goods is being improved, from interconnected business dealings in commercial aspects to implementation of economic links in the circulation and production spheres. They are gradually helping each other to obtain goods and unify management of the zonal market. Many marketing forms and measures are being flexibly applied such as intervening purchases and sales and interconnected marketing transactions in each other's zone.

Thanks to the aforementioned measures, the city has bought outside the plan 2,733 tons of pork, 3,967 tons of sugar, and 6,924 tons of fish, making a very important contribution to supplying foodstuffs to cadres, workers, civil servants, and households and to participating in managing the marketplace and stabilizing prices.

Through cooperation and exchange of goods with the provinces, the city also realizes the things that need to be overcome soon, such as: a number of agencies without business functions still carry on marketing operations; a number of level 2 precinct and district commercial units still fail to adhere to overall management with regard to items, volume of goods and prices; funds for goods are not used exactly as stipulated.

ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

BRIEFS

PROVINCE'S SAVINGS--At the end of July, Ha Nam Ninh Province had savings of 297.4 million dong, an increase of 101.4 million dong (including cash awards invested) over 1982. Many units have increased savings such as: Nam Ninh City, 6.3 million; Binh Luc District, 4.7 million; Y Yen District, 4.1 million; and Ninh Binh City, 3.2 million. [Text] [Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 12 Sep 83 p 1] 6915

CSO: 4209/9

AGRICULTURE

THAI BINH'S EFFORTS TO INCREASE YIELDS RECOUNTED

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 12 Sep 83 p 2

[Article by Doan Quang Suu, chief of the Thai Binh Agricultural Service: "Improve Soil and Boost Rice Yields Uniformly"]

[Text] In coming years the agricultural objective of Thai Binh Province must be to achieve from 6.5 to 6.8 tons of paddy per hectare annually over the entire area of the province. To achieve this objective, we must comprehensively use technical measures from the planned allocation of varieties and quality of varieties to water, fertilizer, the prevention and control of harmful insects and diseases, etc. The effort to improve soil and increase uniformity in yields is a key measure.

In previous years, although Thai Binh recorded fair yields of from 5, 6 or 7 tons of paddy per hectare, one sees, if looking back at the policy of "from the soil going out, from rice and pigs going up," that on the province's entire area under rice, 31,000 hectares of bad soil (e.g., saline and acidic, acidic and saline, and acidic) accounted for 35 percent of the area. Of this amount, 11,000 hectares of extremely bad soil were scattered among 38 cooperatives. In these cooperatives rice yields usually failed to pass the threshold of 5 tons, and some cooperatives achieved only 3 tons. Annually, the "green spring" rice area lost between 1,000 and 1,500 hectares which could not be harvested, considerably limiting the province's average yield. Cooperatives having a large amount of bad soil frequently were in the deficient category, political tasks were not completed, and the life of the people encountered difficulties.

To increase uniformity among cooperatives and districts in the province, the agricultural sector in 1982 experimented with improving the soil in three clusters representing three different areas of bad soil in the province, which are: the acidic area in the fields of Quynh Phu and Vu Thu districts; the acidic and saline area of Thai Thuy District; and the saline area along the coast of Tien Hai District.

One year of experimentation in the 12 villages of the three aforementioned clusters resulted in rice yields increasing an average of 9 quintals per hectare over a 550-hectare area under experimentation. Compared with the contract quota, the cooperative with the highest increase was 13 quintals per hectare while the one with the lowest increase was 7 quintals. No cooperative failed to increase. Of the 550 hectares of the 12 villages, 270 hectares annually were not

harvested because of acidic and saline soil. Yields during the past 5 year span had not surpassed 5 tons anywhere. Yields were uniformly increasing by this spring crop. Some cooperatives increased 13 quintals per hectare compared with the previous crop. For the entire year, a large portion of these cooperatives recorded between 6 and 6.5 tons per hectare.

Through the 12 villages engaged in the soil improvement experiment, these initial observations can be made:

- Satisfactorily resolve the water conservancy problem: Most of the three areas with bad soil have areas without enough water, distant fields and bad soil, and frequent occurrences of drought and waterlogging which cause an upsurge in acidity and salinity. Rice does not develop, is prolonged and does not bloom. To overcome this difficulty we concentrated on creating conditions for these areas to regularly have enough water. In areas with enough water, sufficient irrigation and drainage ditches were dug and acidic and saline water and noxious agents in the underground streams of water were removed to improve the soil. After the area of saline soil was dried out, water was introduced two or three times to wash out the salinity. Thanks to this method, many fields are giving high yields.

- Allocate rice varieties appropriately. Which soil for that variety: During the recent spring season, the area of saline soil recorded yields of nearly 3 tons per hectare thanks only to changing varieties appropriately. Areas of acid soil in the fields used the pure 424, 184, VN10, and VN20 varieties, transplanting early in the season suited to the soil, and all recorded yields that surpassed contract quotas.

- Apply considerable fertilizer and in exact accordance with technical regulations: Due to remote and bad fields, cooperative members were inattentive and some areas, where cooperative members did not want to assume tasks, had to assign youths, organizations and troops to do transplanting. Most of these fields were transplanted without fertilizing and duckweed was not available. This made the already nutrient-poor soil even poorer. During the recent spring season the villages all applied fertilizer, worked additional duckweed in the fresh water area, and then poured it into the acid soil area. Yields in the fields having duckweed increased 20 percent.

Phosphate fertilizer and nitrate fertilizer were used appropriately, with 70 to 80 percent applied during the main feeding and the remainder later.

Thanks to this, the fields which were usually "green spring" ones that did not bloom previously, are now developing well and giving high yields.

- Have appropriate farming procedures: With the special characteristics of the low-lying acidic areas, farming procedures here also must change to suit the soil. Plowing should be done by buffaloes to turn the soil and harrowing should be done with machinery. Only do dry plowing and do not let the residue from dry plowing cause acidity and salinity to occur. Transplant with seedlings grown in seedbeds and weed by hand. Retain water regularly on the surface of the field so acidity and salinity are avoided. Spread urea not sulfate fertilizer.

Improving the soil has contributed to strengthening production relationships and increasing uniformity among cooperatives and districts. The 12 experimental villages have advanced from deficient to good in all respects and are achieving yields of from 6 to 6.5 tons; the life of the cooperative member is improved and the obligation to the state is completed. The masses believe in the party. There is internal unity. Cadres have the confidence of the people, are stable and have more management experience.

Measures for improving soil help weak cooperatives and districts to surge forward to keep up with good cooperatives and villages, and contribute to increasing uniformity among the cooperatives and districts in the province. In previous years, the difference between cooperatives with high yields and those with low yields was 6 or 7 tons per hectare a year; now it is only 3.3 tons. The difference in yield between districts with high yields and those with low yields is only 2 to 2.5 tons per hectare.

From the results of improving the soil, Thai Binh, in the coming years, will continue to carry out the policy of going up from the soil to solve the grain problem. Each district, cooperative, production unit and family, based on the soil and profound understanding of it will, on the basis of this understanding, carry out measures for improving the soil -- from doing water conservancy work and allocating varieties to carrying out technical regulations on sowing and transplanting, providing care, and fertilizing appropriately, and increasing uniformity among districts on a province-wide scale, among cooperatives on a district scale, among production units within a cooperative, and among families of cooperative members in a production unit.

Each district and cooperative should have a firm awareness of the land, classify components for agricultural efforts and have specific projects and plans for each area and zone. Prompt the entire population to do water conservancy work with the motto "the state and people working together." Each district and cooperative should create every condition for having sufficient water for areas to be improved in the first phase, build separate irrigation and drainage ditches to advance irrigation and drainage in accordance with scientific methods, and draw off underground water to improve acid and saline areas right at the source.

Based on the soil, allocate varieties appropriately, formulate technical projects for providing care and applying fertilizer in order to achieve high yields; reserve phosphate fertilizer and urea nitrate fertilizer to apply in areas with bad soil. Have policies to encourage use of duckweed and stable manure. Reduce obligatory man-days for any area doing irrigation work to improve fields. Loan capital over a definite time period with low interest rates to encourage districts and villages to actively do water conservancy work and improve areas with bad soil. Encourage cooperative members to plow stubble under and increase fertility in the soil. Sectors, committees and mass organizations of the province and districts should, within their own purview, concentrate on helping villages with the highest sense of responsibility, contribute to promoting the intensive cultivation movement, improve uniformity in yields, and achieve the proposed grain objective soon.

AGRICULTURE

CRITERIA FOR RICE PRODUCTION AWARDS OUTLINED

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 12 Sep 83 p 1

[Article: "Launch Emulation Movement to Build District, Villages and Cooperatives That Record Yields of 8 to 10 Tons of Paddy or More Per Hectare"]

[Text] To even more vigorously stimulate the agricultural production emulation movement, grain production first and foremost, the Ministry of Agriculture has launched a movement to build districts, villages and cooperatives that are skillful in the intensive cultivation of rice and record yields of 8 to 10 tons of paddy or more per hectare for the entire year.

Cooperatives, production collectives, villages, districts and cities throughout the country which produce rice are involved in this emulation movement and are the units to be considered for yearly emulation commendations.

The emulation standard is the result of average rice yields recorded on a hectare during each crop and for the entire year (yields for subsidiary food crops converted into paddy will not be added in). Units meeting the standard in rice yields and considered for commendation must satisfactorily perform the task of paying agricultural taxes and the grain obligation to the state.

Because the quality of the soil and farming conditions vary in each area, the Ministry of Agriculture has temporarily stipulated the level of rice yields in each area (from 1983 to 1985) for consideration for commendation as follows:

Delta and midland area:

- Districts and cities working two rice crops or more per year are to record average yields of 8 tons of paddy or more per hectare.
- Villages, cooperatives and production collectives working two rice crops or more per year are to record average yields of 9 tons of paddy or more per hectare; average yields from 6 tons of paddy or more will also be considered for commendation if only one rice crop is worked.

The mountain area and Central Highlands:

- Districts and cities working two rice crops or more per year are to record average yields of 7 tons of paddy or more per hectare for the entire year.

- Villages, cooperatives and production collectives working two rice crops or more per year are to record average yields of 8 tons of paddy or more; if only one crop is worked, they must record 5 tons of paddy or more.

The Ministry of Agriculture will consider commendations once annually. Units meeting the standard, as certified by the provincial people's committee, will be awarded by the Ministry of Agriculture the flag recognizing the achievement in skillful intensive rice cultivation, its name will be recorded in the ministry's "skillful intensive rice cultivation golden ledger," and it will be introduced in the NHAN DAN newspaper column "10 Ton Village and District Club."

The flag is emblazoned with silver stars. If rice yields are recorded on an area under one crop, one star is affixed; two crops, two stars; three crops, three stars (figuring both the rice crop and the subsidiary food crop).

In figuring achievements into the unit's overall emulation movement, priority is given to units which receive the flag awarded for skillful intensive rice cultivation.

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AGRICULTURE

CAMPAIGN FOR 8-10 TON RICE YIELDS STARTED IN DISTRICTS

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 12 Sep 83 pp 1,4

[Editorial: "Strive to Achieve the Objective of 8 to 10 Tons of Paddy Per Hectare in the District Arena"]

[Text] Agricultural production, our country's prime front in the process of advancing toward socialism, has steadily achieved tremendous success. Bumper grain harvests have been recorded for three straight years. During the recent winter-spring season, virtually all areas achieved unprecedentedly high yields. Expanding agriculture is opening up prospects for firmly resolving the grain problem.

The 1983 state plan and the struggle objective until 1985 set forth for agriculture the task of producing sufficient grain for this year and, from 1984 on, having reserves. With a view toward achieving this, the resolution of the Party's 5th Plenum clearly indicated: Concerning rice, in conjunction with exploiting and enlarging the area, the main direction is to step up intensive cultivation, increase the number of crops per year, boost yields, and form high-producing rice areas with large volumes of goods."

For many years the entire country has backed the intensive cultivation movement, emulated to do agricultural work skillfully, and continuously increased crop yields. The revolution in biology, clearly manifested in changing long-term, low-yield rice varieties by means of short-term, high-yield rice varieties, is opening up profound changes in the crop cultivation pattern, advancing agricultural production along intensive cultivation and crop rotation lines, and increasing the number of crops per year with large volumes of products on a unit of area. The broad use of advanced farming techniques has contributed to stimulating the increase in crop yields. The movement to achieve 5 tons of paddy per hectare annually by a number of agricultural cooperatives with several hundred hectares during the 1960s quickly developed into a broad emulation movement and led to hundreds of districts and a number of provinces achieving and surpassing this objective. At the beginning of the 1980s, the new management structure in agricultural cooperatives and production collectives, with the expansion of end-product contracts with labor groups and laborers, created a strong force pushing the intensive cultivation movement to advance toward achieving new peaks in yields. Dozens of districts recorded from 8 to 10 tons of paddy per hectare for the entire year; hundreds of cooperatives and production collectives

recorded more than 10 tons. Some places recorded 15 to 20 tons per hectare. The objective of achieving yields of 8 to 10 tons per hectare in the district arena is becoming a reality in many areas.

From recent production practices, the Ministry of Agriculture is launching throughout the sector the emulation movement to build skillful intensive cultivation districts, villages and cooperatives, and to achieve yields of 8 to 10 tons of paddy or more per hectare. This is the campaign with tremendous political and economic significance and is related to many sectors and levels, to laborers and to the lives of millions of our country's farmers. We welcome and enthusiastically respond to this emulation movement, and encourage cooperatives and production collectives, districts, cities and villages throughout the country to step up the productive labor movement, strive to achieve the rice production objective, and gradually create rapid and uniform development in grain productivity and volume of production.

The district is the important base carrying on this emulation. Only districts firmly understand the land and labor potential, carry out the reorganization of production, the division of labor, and the redistribution of labor, carry out the motto "the state and people working together," and create balance in production and intensive cultivation. The objective of 8 to 10 tons of paddy or more per hectare in the district arena must be recorded in the action program, be guaranteed by very specific measures, and embodied in the district's yearly economic-social development plan. It must be tied to the movement to build high-yield rice areas -- the vital model for gaining experience in guiding intensive cultivation and encouraging production installations to apply advanced techniques and boost yields uniformly. The movement to strive to become 8-to-10 ton districts and villages also is tied to the movement to transform socialism and perfect socialist production relationships in agriculture. Through this movement the district level improves and perfects the structure of product contracts with labor groups and laborers; improves management and guidance of production operations in cooperatives and production collectives and in the district arena; builds the new, collective ownership man.

Increasing crop yields is the result of many combined factors. The struggle to achieve the objective of 8 to 10 tons of paddy per hectare must be the result of creatively and uniformly carrying out the three revolutions in the countryside and of the vigorous development of the collective ownership system and the art of guiding the intensive cultivation movement. For each production installation, this is the correct determination of the intensive cultivation seasons for each rice crop and correctly setting up the seasonal pattern and allocation of crop varieties; boosting the quality of seed work; effectively using the various types of fertilizer and continuously increasing the volume of stable manure; guaranteeing draft power, and satisfactorily carrying out efforts to protect vegetation; stepping up the socialist transformation in agriculture and improving the quality of product contracts. The foregoing measures must be put in concrete through technical rules and regulations for each field and rice area and in each production link, under the close guidance and example of the local party organization. Moreover, this new struggle cannot be divorced from better implementation of the Party Central Committee's and government's new economic policies; the effective involvement of agricultural support sectors, the industrial sectors and the scientific and technical cadres in each arena first of all.

Advancing from the objective of 5 tons to the objective of 8 to 10 tons in the district arena is a great development in agriculture and affirms the correct assessment of the party's line and policy for expanding agriculture, agriculture being reorganized and the material and technical bases gradually being built; the collective ownership concept and the spirit of industrious and creative labor by the farmer class, especially the collective farmer, increasingly being heightened. These are sure guarantees for carrying out the proposed objective.

Each district must strive to become a skillful intensive rice cultivation district and each cooperative and production collective must become progressive production units with high yields. The agricultural sector, together with sectors and levels, is concentrating all efforts on stimulating the seething intensive cultivation movement throughout the country, is determined to successfully achieve the objective of 8 to 10 tons of paddy per hectare in the district arena, is contributing to rapidly solving the grain problem and is creating conditions for the vigorous and comprehensive development of agriculture.

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AGRICULTURE

EDITORIAL COVERS MACHINERY SECTOR SUPPORT TO AGRICULTURE

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 30 Aug 83 p 1

[Editorial: "Machinery (Sector) Turns Toward the Fields"]

[Text] For the immediate future, machinery forces, after having rearranged production and expanded coordination, will direct all efforts toward fulfilling essential economic tasks, among which agriculture is foremost. The resolution of the Fifth Party Congress and the resolutions of the plenums of the VCP Central Committee have clearly indicated that the responsibility of the machinery sector toward agriculture is to insure good repair and production of all common and improved farm implements, manufacture some small-scale machinery and equipment, and at the same time strive to make practical contributions toward the advancement of such (practices) as intensive cultivation, expanding the area under cultivation, and establishing areas of specialized cultivation and farm produce processing.

Taking this direction, the machinery sector, including the portion managed by the central echelon, specialized sector machinery, and local machinery, (must) keep well informed on the distinctive features of each region in order to establish patterns of production that are appropriate to the needs of the user. Since 1982, the sector has stopped the downward trend in production, and many machinery manufacturing plants have taken new steps in development. Although great imbalances still exist in energy, supplies, and raw materials, the sector has achieved, over the past 8 months of 1983, an overall 64.3 percent of its goal for output value of goods in the plan for the entire year, which is a 2 percent increase over the same period last year. There were moderate increases in the production of many types of machinery, such as various agricultural pumps, bottles for insecticide pumps, hand implements, and improved implements. The latest development in the sector is the formation of forces to conduct a survey for the establishment of machinery projects in all five regions of the country: the Red River Delta, the Mekong River Delta, the Central Coast, the Central Highlands, and the Northern Highlands. Though the new survey is in an initial stage, the machinery sector realizes that the pressing requirement for the immediate future, in addition to supplying enough of the ordinary implements, is to concentrate on the production of small parts for motors and engines, insuring quality control, as well as a large quantity with a wide range of categories.

Production practicalities demand that the machinery sector make a better and better response to the need for food processing. Food is being well mobilized, but mills are scarce, miscellaneous grains raised cannot be processed much, and the cane sugar sector needs much medium and small processing equipment. Equipment end-items are needed for water conservancy projects in which the state and people's movements are involved together. Rural roads and mountain roads require small trucks, and rivers, streams, and canals in the south require boats and sampans to transport cargo. Recognizing the urgency of these needs clearly, many plants in the sector have made some positive initial contributions. Many different sizes of sugar processing equipment and many hydroelectric station teams of Tool-making Machine Manufacturing Plant No 1 have gone out to a number of areas. Hundreds of 12-hp engines of the Tran Hung Dao Machinery Plant were brought into the Mekong River Delta. Peasants applauded various Bong Sen 12A tractors and 16-liter insecticide spray pump bottles of the Ha Son Binh Agricultural Machinery Factory. Many local machinery enterprises in Hanoi, Haiphong, Quang Nam-Da Nang, Ho Chi Minh City, Thai Binh, and Thanh Hoa have made new changes directed toward the fields and toward moving ahead. Nevertheless, a number of installations, not yet grasping the need to serve agriculture, fisheries, and forestry, are showing clumsiness and passiveness in production and business activities, even abandoning the main production plan and turning to the secondary plan for the unit's local use.

The technical labor and equipment resources of the machinery sector in our country are not yet truly strong, but neither are they small. The needs of agriculture are not beyond the capabilities of the entire sector. By rearranging production, exploiting in depth, building a number of new installations that are needed, using combined and unified forms of economic operation between installations within the sector and between metals engineering installations and a number of other economic sectors and the local levels, our machinery sector will develop rapidly and steadily, effectively serve the development needs of agriculture, fisheries, forestry, small industry, and the food industry, and contribute to basic construction in industry and agriculture on the district level and industrial and agricultural structure on the national level.

The machinery sector will do its job well over the immediate future and will at the same time prepare to make positive contributions toward realizing the economic goal of our party and state from now until 1990. That is effectively to exploit 10 million hectares of farmland and 15 million hectares of forest.

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HEALTH, EDUCATION AND WELFARE

BRIEFS

MEDICAL CARE AGREEMENT WITH SWEDEN--On Thursday [6 October] Sweden and Vietnam signed an agreement in Hanoi on cooperation in the area of medical care. The agreement involves 110 million Swedish kronor of Swedish aid to Vietnam which is earmarked for primary health care. Continued aid for both the Swedish-built hospital in Hanoi and in Uong Bi are also included in the agreement. [Text]
[Stockholm DAGENS NYHETER in Swedish 8 Oct 83 p 6]

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